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Poetry.

For the Blade.

THE SCHOOL AT TALLADEGA.

BY S. A. C. PLUMMER.

When three decades have backward run,
South Alabama's burning sun,
A building grew from sill to roof
With plank and timber proof.
Soldiers the honest workmen gave,
The proprietor builder was a slave,
Of sturdy mould, and deft right hand,
His fable brain the structure planned;
So knew its parts, and stanch and fair,
Framed pupil's desk, and teacher's chair,
Till room by room, it grew complete,
Temple of learning can ever pass
Where those fair portals; no ble sed draught
Of learning from this fount be quaffed;
Its all the temple; but the fire
Of my soul race shall ever know
The fever of its brightning glow!
The slave reads not the printed page;
Books are the master's heritage.!

Wading, he slept, and dreamed a dream;
He heard the blaring trumpets scream;
The battle note, the clamorous drum,
Of ten mailed ranks the war! he hum;
There were ambers o'er his wakened ken
Thick battles, groans of wounded men,
And charging squadrons charging down,
And death shot hurling thro the town.
Among the warrior hosts in blue,
He thought the Saviour's face he knew.
He spoke: "O, son, lift up thine head,
And take thy country's flag." He said.
"Stars are the myriad that victors please;
"Thy holy hallow borne stripes; bear these!
"Never more thou shalt be free;
"Be judgment this, but jubilee!"

He took the flag, and in the front
Of many a bitter battle's brunt,
He wrapped its folds his body round,
He suffered it to touch the ground,
Till victory swept from sea to sea,
Then was saved—the slave was free!
His dream went on; he saw the sky
Clear sweetly as the clouds rolled by,
He saw, once more, his bright school house
Beneath the shade of piny boughs.
A hum of voices filled the place.
He loved; the children of his race,
Long sons of black men's sons and daughters,
Drank from this fountain, wisdom's waters!
Four sons of his own blood were there,
In transports of a happy prayer
Of thanks to God, he woke; but you
Know that the poor slave's slave's dream came true!

Lansing, Mich.

For the Blade.

THANKSGIVING.

BY GRACE S. BURGESS.

Now, that harvest is o'er, the fruit has been stored,
And to the bins Nature's promise is poured,
For bountiful blessings, and Him as our friend,
To the Ruler of all let our praises ascend.

And have we no blessings? then pray for more light;
If we are 'neath a cloud, look, the lining is bright!
He has not forsaken! the Father of all,
Who marks e'en the sparrow, would not see us fall,

"Unheeded, uncared for!" let us pray for sight
And thank Him for crosses—the shadows of night,
And the sunlight of day; for health in the land—
No dread disease threatens with pitiless hand.

For love in the home, and peace on the street,
For bright, cheery faces, we ev'rywhere meet;
And light ringing voices, we ev'ry day hear,
For hope in the heart, and for kindred anear.

For freedom, for virtue and life—precious life,
With its summer and winter, its joy and strife.
Friends gifts—these blessings, since none can bestow
Them, but the Father, ah! sure this we know.

Then rejoice Him anew, for the good and the ill;
He knoweth us well—all is sent by His will.
Let thanksgiving pour from the depths of each heart,
For unerring and faithful, He doeth His part.

Woodhull, Ill.

Our Story Teller.

ONLY A YEAR AGO.

"But you have known me so short a time—only six weeks—how is it possible that you love me?"

"How is it possible? Rather ask how is it possible to avoid loving you? And besides, is it really so incomprehensible, Avis? You have known me just the same length of time, and yet—yet—I have ventured to hope that you—that you love me, dear. Oh, Avis, is the sweet hope false? Have I deceived myself? Or will you, indeed, confirm it by promising to be, some happy day, my wife?"

He would have caught and clasped the fair girl in his arms, but she, keeping him back by a gesture of her little hand, while her great dark eyes were fixed with beseeching earnestness upon his face, answered:

"It is not what I wish, or even what you wish, that must be thought of, Mr. Roy, but your mother—your mother, who has been like a mother to me also—so good, so generous. What would she say——"

A voice, tremulous yet stern, interrupted her—a voice that made them start and turn in some confusion.

"She would say that you are right in remembering her, Avis, and that she is glad of this proof of your gratitude; for the rest, Roy Livingston's mother looks farther than her own family circle, and higher than a poor dependent, however good or fair, when she seeks a bride for her only son and a future mistress for the The Laurels. Leave us, Avis. I do not blame you, child; forget this folly, it has been no fault of yours. I will speak to you further presently—wait in my room."

"And so," she went on, turning to her son, when Avis, silently weeping, had left them—"and so this is the result of your artist folly. You would paint my pretty companion's picture, forsooth, and while so doing have stolen her heart and lost your own. I might have looked for this; I should have been more careful. But do you hope that I shall tolerate such folly. I overheard you ask the girl just now to be your wife."

"You did." The young man answered gently, but with a resolution that was unmistakable. "I love her and will marry her."

"Without my consent? Without your mother's blessing? Is this the affection—the duty of my own child?"

He put his arms around her.

"I shall never set you at defiance, mother, and least of all for Avis' sake. She is too good, too ardently attached to you to do aught that could wound you. But will you not have compassion for us, also, mother? We love. Avis has been to you as a daughter always; let it be mine to make her so, indeed. Where could you ever find a child so truly yours—whose heart and soul you know—whose mind is of your own pure training? I love her with a love that will not change. Unless you give me Avis for a wife, I shall not marry."

"Absurd!" Mrs. Livingston's eyes flashed scornfully. "When our guests arrive to-day you will find many superior to Avis. A foundling! It is not her poverty—we are rich enough—but her birth."

"We know nothing of it, and I care nothing. It is herself I love."

"Listen, Roy." The lady's proud face softened as she laid one white hand on her son's shoulder, while his arm stole around her fondly. "You are my only child; all my hopes are bound up in you. Let us not quarrel about this foolish girl. She is dear to me, also. Let us take time to think. Compare the girl with others. When our guests are gone, if you are in the same mind, we will see what is best for all. Will you promise?"

"To wait for your consent until our guests are gone? Yes, I can promise that."

"And, meantime, not to speak of this to Avis."

"That's harder, mother. But if you will tell her that you may consent, I will obey you."

"I will tell her every word that has passed between us," said Mrs. Livingstone.

And she meant to keep her promise. But Avis was not waiting for her, as she had expected. The girl had gone to her own room, sending to Mrs. Livingstone a piteous little message of excuse. Her head ached. Might she be allowed to keep her own chamber?

The lady smiled.

"I will set her heart at rest to-morrow," she thought. "There is no time now." For her expected guests were arriving.

And when Roy looked at her inquiringly, as he missed the girl, his mother said:

"She wished to keep her room to-night," she whispered. "All will be well to-morrow."

But when to-morrow came a sad surprise came with it. Avis had disappeared.

"That I may not cause you grief or pain—you have been to me a true mother—I fly from a temptation that would prove too strong if I remained. When I am gone, your son will soon forget me. I pray God that he may—for his sake. But I shall not forget, nor cease to love you. Farewell, dearest friends. Forgive your little "AVIS."

This was all; and she had gone—leaving no trace, making no further sign.

In vain Roy sought for her, even with the help of detectives; having left home and come to the city for that purpose; while his mother, no less anxious for the safety of the lost girl, made what excuse she could to her assembled guests for his absence. After a month of weary searching he returned, heartsick and discouraged.

"No news," he said, in answer to his mother's anxious questions; "nor will there ever be. I have lost all hope of finding her."

* * * * * *

A year had passed since Avis disappeared, and once more a gay party of merry guests made The Laurels bright and cheerful, foremost among them Rose Brandon, the beauty and heiress, and belle.

A great favorite was she with stately Mrs. Livingstone, and there was not wanted those who named her as the future mistress of the splendid but gloomy house which her beauty and joyous laughter made so bright.

Even Roy Livingstone's brow, on which the cloud of disappointment and regret had grown habitual, cleared somewhat as his artist-eyes took in her fresh, proud loveliness, and as he listened to her animated talk, the smile that had grown so rare stole to his lips and shone like a light in his eyes. His mother, watching him, smiled, too, well pleased.

"Is she not beautiful?" she whispered to him. "She would make a fair and gracious queen for The Laurels, Roy."

But the gloom came back to his face as he answered sadly:

"My queen went into exile, mother, a year ago. I have a constant heart, and can not transfer my allegiance."

"Roy!" cried the clear merry voice of Rose Brandon—"Roy, have you given up painting? You used to be so ambitious. Only a year ago, I remember, you were enthusiastic about some picture that was to bring you fame. What has become of it? Are you an artist no longer?"

"I painted the picture, but never put it on exhibition. My mother has it in the library. I have never painted since," said Roy gravely.

A kind of chill fell on the company; instinctively they felt they were on dangerous ground. Even the beauty's happy voice took a softer tone as she questioned gently:

"May we see the picture, Roy?"

He arose without a word and led the way to the library, the guests all following, led by Rose Brandon. Last of all came Mrs. Livingstone, with her old friend, Mrs. Grey, a fiar, sad woman with silver hair.

Mrs. Grey was a great invalid, and unconquerable grief had prayed upon her heart for years and broken down her fragile body. She leaned heavily upon Mrs. Livingstone's arm.

"What is this picture?" she asked her.

"The portrait of one whom I reared and loved as my own child, and whom we unaccountably lost, owing to an unhappy misunderstanding. She was a lovely creature, and was to have been Roy's wife. Sometimes I fear he will never marry now."

By this time they had reached the library. Of the many paintings on the wall one only was concealed by a heavy curtain; Roy drew the crimson folds aside.

An exclamation from Mrs. Grey and Rose Brandon and a murmur of admiration from all the rest bore witness to the loveliness of the image that was disclosed.

Mrs. Grey pressed forward eagerly, her weakness seeming for the time forgotten.

The portrait of a graceful girl, fair as a lily flower; the lovely, wistful eyes, with a world of loving tenderness in their midnight depths, looked out from a face of exquisite beauty, but as ivory, clear and pale; a tender, dimpling smile upon the scarlet lips, a trailing spray of scarlet blossoms in the blue-black hair, soft and glossy as the raven's wing—a simple robe of white, and on one lovely, snowy arm a curious golden bracelet. This was all.

Mrs. Grey stood like one entranced, her agitation visible to all. Her delicate hands were tightly locked together; her breath came in quick gasps.

"How like!" she murmured; "how strangely like! In heaven's name, who is she?"

"My adopted daughter," Mrs. Livingstone replied, for Roy had turned aside in silence, overcome by the sight of the beauty he had loved and lost. "Twelve years ago I took her—then five years old—from a poor old fisherman down on the beach, three or four miles away. He had rescued her from the sea on the night of a great storm, two years before, and had cherished and cared for her tenderly; but, finding sickness and old age fast robbing him of health and strength, he sought to find a friend for his little girl in me."

"Imagination can not picture anything lovelier than the child was then. I loved her at first sight, and have loved her always. I adopted, educated her and brought her up as my own. I have the clothes she wore when she was found, but they furnish no clew to her parentage, but on her arm, clasped firmly above the elbow, was a bracelet; it fits her slender wrist now; you see she wears it in the portrait; upon it is a single word—the old fisherman took it to be her name, and so called her; we never changed it. 'Avis' was the word, and 'Avis' she is called——"

A cry from Mrs. Grey interrupted her; she sank upon her knees before the picture with outstretched arms.

"Avis!" she cried. "My child—it is my child! Fourteen years ago the cruel sea washed her and her father from my arms. The waves restored him dead, but she was seen no more. Where is she?—oh, where is she? And the clothes she wore?"

She sank back in Roy's supporting arms speechless, almost insensible.

Mrs. Livingstone hastened from the room, but returned immediately with the little garments.

Weeping with love and joy, the long-bereaved mother identified them all.

"Blessed be the merciful heaven that has kept her safely, and restored her to me after all these years. And you, my friend," turning to Mrs. Livingstone, "how shall I thank you for your love and care? Oh, bring her to me. Let me clasp her once more in my arms. Why do you hesitate? I am strong enough; joy does not kill. What is it?" she continued wildly, gazing with growing fear upon the pale averted faces of both mother and son. "Has harm befallen my child? Have I found her only to lose her? Avis, my daughter! Where is she?"

Rose Brandon rushed to her side.

"Be calm," she cried. "Avis is safe and well. No harm has come to her. Listen to me. I can teil you where to find her."

"You!" It was Roy who spoke, "You know Avis?"

"I know her well, but I have never known, until this moment, of her connection with this family. Why have you kept your loss and grief a secret, Roy? I could have helped you, had I known your troubles, long ago.

"It is nearly a year since she came to us, in answer to an advertisement for a music governess for little Ida. Mother was sick when first she called and consequently I received her. She was so beautiful and innocent and yet so sad and friendless, that my whole heart went out to her from the first. She told me the simple story of her adoption here and of Roy's love and hers, but without mentioning a single name, so that I never thought of you. She had left she said, in order that he might forget her. She gave me as a reference her own former music teacher, who while answering for Avis in every way, declined to say anything that the girl had left concealed. She had came to us and has dwelt with us ever since, quiet and sad, poor child, but safe and kindly cared for. I left her at home with Ida and mother when I came here. She is there now."

Roy Livingstone caught her hands in his and pressed them to his lips.

"God bless you, Rose!" he cried, hoarse with emotion. "You have given me back happiness and love. Mrs. Grey, I will will bring your daughter to you, I go by the train that leaves in half an hour; before nightfall you shall fold her in your arms. Adieu, all!" and he was gone.

* * * * * *

The dusky gray of an autumn twilight filled the lonely school-room that afternoon, but occasionally flashes of light from a small but cheerful fire fell on the slender, girlish figure that sat before it in a low arm chair, her soft, pale cheek supported by one little hand, her eyes fixed on the glowing coals.

A world of longing love and fond regret was in those great dark eyes, that saw not what they gazed upon, but were looking far away into the past.

Thinking of Roy—always thinking of Roy. Where was he? How fared he? Had he forgotten Avis? Alas! poor Avis could not forget! Hark! what was that?

A footstep in the hall outside the door. Nothing in that to make the eyes so bright and the pale cheek flush to vivid crimson! Ah, but it had sounded like Roy's footstep. Roy's footstep here—what idle dreaming! What strange tricks fancy played her oftentimes.

She could close her eyes and hide her face in her hands, as now—now, partly for shame at her own folly—and fancy, oh, such things! Fancy The Laurels her happy home once more, and Mrs. Livingstone her kind adopted mother! Fancy Roy's tender smile and loving look; recall the very words he spoke—his earnest tone—his sigh.

What was this? That was not fancy, surely? She sat quite still—her face still covered by her hands—and listened; a sigh had sounded close beside her; breathed like the very echo of her dream; and now a voice!—whispered her name;

"Avis! Look at me, Avis!"

She turned, she rose, gazed for one moment in his face, as if bewildered; then, with a cry of love and joy unutterable: "Roy! my beloved!" sprang to the arms, sank on the breast of her true lover.

"You have found me!" she cried. "You have found me!"

"Never to lose you again, Avis—never again!"

"And your mother?"

"Her great eyes searched his face, timidly, anxiously.

"She will welcome you as I do. We shall part no more. You will learn, dear, that she never meant to part us. And another waits for you. Oh, come, love, come to the heart that aches to welcome you—to the arms of your own true mother."

* * * * * *

Only one month later a brilliant bridal party aroused to joy and mirth the slumbering echoes of The Laurels.

And who so fair as Avis, the sweet bride, with her troop of lovely bridesmaids, of whom Rose Brandon laughed and blushed, the merry chief? Who so rich, so proud, so happy as Avis now? Avis, the foundling, found, indeed, at last, and by her own true mother; Avis, the lost, restored to all who loved and mourned her? Avis, the joyful bride of the generous, noble lover who, in the days of her poverty and namelessness—in spite of time, and absence, and silence, and desertion—loved her faithfully and truly to the last.

Accepting a Daughter's Correction.

There's an old legend of the time when Ridwell was candidate for Governor. He had a servant at the door, who demanded cards from his visitors before they could be admitted. Cards do not grow in the rural districts, and even the playing cards are not of the best quality. But the story has nothing to do with cards. One day an old farmer and his family called. The servant answered the call.

"Is the Governor's folks at home?" demanded the old farmer.

"*Are*, papa, *are*, not *is*," said the Mills Seminary daughter.

"Are the Governor in?" said the old man, and the young lady fainted.

The Southern Negro's Way.

"Was the doctor in the office?" excitedly asked the sick man's wife.

"Yessum."

"Is he coming in a hurry?"

"Dunno whudder he am or not; didn't tell me he wuz."

"Did you tell him to hasten here with all possible speed?"

"No'm."

"Why didn't you?"

"Kase, you didn't tell me nuffin' ter tell 'im; yo' jes' tole me ter go down dar an' see if he wuz in his office.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Adding Insult to Injury.

"Look here, now," exclaimed the young man, looking aghast at the mirror, "you've gone and shaved off my mustache! Wouldn't have had it done for $50."

"I beg your pardon," said the barber, "but really, you know, I didn't notice that you wore one."

Then the young man looked a great, awful look at that wretched barber and went out into the open air of day and longed to be a red-handed murderer.—*Boston Transcript.*

She Couldn't Staud the Rack et.

"Why, Mary, have you come back to be a hired girl again? I thought you left us to get married and have a house of your own."

"So I did, mum."

"Well, what have you come back for?"

"Well, ye see, mum, John's done pretty well, an' we kep' a hired girl, too, and I'm kind o' tired av the way of life. I thought I'd come back an' be boss agin for awhile."

Humor.

BILL NYE ABROAD.

He Roams About the Eternal City Picking Up Lies.

We arrived in Rome via the Rock Island road, and an old cattle friend of mine from North park, who is staying here, invited me to come and visit him during my stay in the city. He has been showing me the town and telling me all about it. Before the Christian era Rome was ruled by kings who were elected for life or during good behavior. This was done to curtail campaign expenses, so that the surplus funds could be frittered away on bread and other Roman delicacies. There was also a senate and college of pontifices and two-inch augurs who explained the will of the gods. These augurs became at last a great bore (Etruscan relic found near a Roman corral.) For many years there was a squabble between the patricians and the plebeians. The patricians were people who had made a good deal of money, and whose blue-blooded daughters showed their proud and high lineage by eloping with the family coachman. The plebeians, as a rule, were not checked up so high, but they generally got there Eli with both feet, as a proud Roman told me yesterday as he soaked his Roman nose in a tumbler of Roman punch. The present Rome is built over 40 or 50 feet of debris that is between 2,000 and 3,000 years old. Those who have been in Chicago when the street gang was engaged in raking up old personalities and things that had been accumulating for 50 years, will remember the subtle odor of the deceased past. This puts a kind of damper on building here, and real estate is rather dead. At least, it is not feeling well So they only build a new house every 50 or 60 years. Then it takes half a century for the air to get fresh again. I have been trying for several days to find some Roman candles to take home with me, but have failed so far. My next letter will be from Verona or Cheyenne—I do not know which. I've got to hear from Eli Perkins first. We agreed not to write from the same place at the same time, for we might get confused.

He Saw Himself.

Arkansas Traveler.

Such incidents have been the turning point in the fortunes of more than one family.

"You must excuse me, gentlemen, for I cannot drink anything," said a man who was known to the entire town as a drunkard.

"That is the first time you ever refused a drink," said an acquaintance. "The other day you were hustling around after a cocktail, and, in fact, you even asked me to set 'em up."

"That's very true, but I am a very different man now."

"Preachers had a hold of you?"

"No, sir; no one has said anything to me."

"Well, what has caused the change?"

"I'll tell you. After leaving you the other day I kept on hustling after a cocktail, as you term it, until I met a party of friends. When I left them I was about half drunk. To a man of my temperament a half drunk is a miserable condition, for the desire is so strong that he forgets his self-respect in his efforts to get more drink. I remembered that there was a half pint of whisky at home which had been purchased for medical purposes.

Just before reaching the gate I heard voices in the garden, and, looking over the fence, I saw my little son and daughter playing.

"'No; you be ma,' said the boy, 'and I'll be pa. Now, you sit here and I'll come in drunk. Wait, now, till I fill my bottle.'

"He took a bottle, ran away and filled it with water. Pretty soon he returned, and entering the playhouse, nodded idiotically at the girl, and sat down without saying anything. The girl looked up from her work and said:—

"'James, why will you do this way?'

"'Whizzer way?' he replied.

"'Gettin' drunk.'

"'Who's drunk?'

"'You are; an' you promised when the baby died that you wouldn't drink any more. The children are almost ragged, an' we haven't anything to eat hardly, but you still throw your money away. Don't you know you are breaking my heart?'

"I hurried away. The acting was too lifelike. I could think of nothing during the day but those little children playing in the garden."

An Old Bachelor Puts His Foot in It.

The other day a lady—and a mighty pretty one, too—who formerly resided here and is now visiting friends in Evansville, was walking down Main street, accompanied by her little boy, a bright little fellow of four years. During her young ladyhood she was quite a belle, and among her admirers was an old bachelor who was always making mistakes, though of course unintentionally. As they walked along who should come up but the old bachelor, who shook hands warmly, gazed on her as admiringly as ever, and asked her how she was, etc. Happening to notice the little boy, he continued:

"And who is this?"

"That is my little boy," replied the lady.

"Aha. Bright little fellow. How old is he?"

"Just four years old."

"What! Four years old! Why, you haven't been married that long, have you?"

The lady blushed and stammered, and finally remarked that to the best of her knowledge and belief she had been married somewhat longer than that, but when she looked up the old fellow was gone. He had quickly realized the queerness of his question, and had slid out.—*Evansville Argus.*

One Thing He Desired.

"Darling," he whispered, as the clock sadly struck 2, and he sat there trying to impress her with love, "there is one thing I so much desire. Would you let me take something that would be eternally sweet to my remembrance?"

"I don't know," she coyly replied, making a move as if to fall on a thirty cent shirt front, "but there is one thing you could take that will fill my happy cup to overflowing."

"What is it, loved one?" ready to catch her; but only a cold answer came, and sounded like the bottom of a coal box in December:

"You might take your leave."

Harmonious Furnishing.

Biddy (bride of a week)—"An phat for, Pat, did yez buy an old, rusty stove like that, sure?"

Pat—"Arra me, dear, the stove is all right. It'll cook wid the best of 'em."

Biddy—"But look at the ould rust all over it. It's as brown as a berry."

Pat—"An' sure can't yez see, me swate. I got it to match our walnut parlor set. It's esthetic I am, me darlint."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Carving a Chicken.

Dumley had been asked to carve the chicken, and he was struggling with it.

"What seems to be the matter, Mr. Dumley?" asked the landlady; "hasn't the carving knife a good edge?"

"Yes, madam," he replied, "but it won't have very long."

HOW THE OLD FOLKS KEPT TAVERN.

An Illinois Couple Who Got Their House Full Before the Season's Close.

Chicago Herald.

"No, I can't say that I've had a prosperous season," observed one passenger to another. "Last spring me and my old woman thought we'd keep summer boarders and make some money. We have a big house, able to accommodate eighteen people besides our own folks. So we writ to our sons and darters in the city, tellin' 'em what we had decided on and askin' 'em to say a good word for us to their friends.

"Well, we fixed the old house up in fine shape and waited for our boarders. Purty soon my darter Mary came down from town with her three children and said she had spoken to all her friends about us. In about a week darter Em came with her four children. She said the same thing an' though they wasn't profitable boarders we hoped for a new kind an' felt much encouraged from what they told us. The next arrival was my wife's sister Sal and her two nearly grown up children. I was a good deal discouraged then, but my old woman braced me up by sayin' some payin' boarders was comin', and we could 'commodate six more, anyway.

"The next arrival was my other darter, Eunice, with her husband and two children. They all settled down as if they 'lowed to stay all summer an' I was purty badly broke up about it. I told my old woman things was getting down to a fine point an' not much left of the garden truck. She encouraged me by sayin' we still had room for two boarders an' we'd charge them enough to run the whole house. Two days afterward I saw a strange man stop and go in an' I thought luck had turned at last, and killed two chickens before I got to the house. When I did get there I discovered he was my brother Jim, who I hadn't seen for twelve years, come to spend the summer with me. That settled me on the summer boarder business, though the old woman said we still had room for one boarder and by making the hired man sleep in the barn we could take in two an' that would run the house.

"When I come in from work the next night, my darter Em met me on the porch and said, smilingly: 'Father,' says she, 'we've got two new boarders. They came this forenoon. Come up stairs and see them.' 'Wait till I dress up a bit,' says I. So I washed, put on a clean collar, an', feeling a good deal encouraged, went up stairs. There was all the girls and my old woman. 'Pap,' says she, with tears in her eyes, 'the house is full at last. Eunice has got twins."

Got His Reward.

What the actors call the "vengeance of an outraged Heaven" so seldom follows with dramatic promptitude a bad action that we record a recent authentic instance of the kind with peculiar pleasure.

The other morning an innocent-looking young man came out of the North & South Wales bank with his hands full of notes. While counting these over his attention was attracted by something passing in the street, and at the same time he dropped a £20 note directly in front of a highly respectable philanthropist who was pass[illegible]

The p[illegible] foot on t[illegible] and stood for a moment plunged in [illegible] thought. Perhaps he was congratulating himself that the young man's treasure had fallen under such honest feet, and perhaps enjoying in prospect that party's gratitude at having his money restored to him.

At all events, he was so much absorbed that when he aroused himself sufficiently to pick up the note the loser had disappeared.

"However," said the thoughtful philanthropist to himself, "he will advertise for it, and—and in that case one is sure of the reward."

The next day the usual "Lost" item appeared in the papers, with the very liberal recompense of £10 offered for the return of the balance of the note.

The finder immediately inclosed £10 to the address given, which was a simple P. O. one, and then went round telling every one how he made £10 by doing an honest action. That is, he did until he proceeded to deposit the £20 note, and the bank clerk threw it out as a counterfeit. After that he was observed to rather avoid the subject.

Genuine Civil Service Reform.

By the way, you remember young Leonidas Goodboy? Old Wormwood Goodboy's son, nice chap; smart and well behaved as a rule. He went away to college only last month and came back home last week for a ten days' visit. He said it was the "short vacation." Old Wormwood had never been to college in his life, but he surmised that something was short beside the vacation. So one day, after Leonidas had called his mother "Dame" once or twice, and addressed his father as "Governor" and "Gov.," called his sister "gummy," and slapped his little brother, the old man took him away into an exceeding dark and lonesome wood shed, and while he stood there, cutting the buckle off a skate strap in an awfully solemn way, he told Leonidas that since he went away in December, there had been a popular revolution in the house; that the people had successfully inaugurated a thoro civil service reform; that it was just a little the thoroest and civilist he had ever seen; that the rules of the service were most rigidly and most civilly enforced, and that Section 1, Article 1, was that the oldest man in the house was boss; and Section 2, same article, was that sass is sass, whether it came from a tramp, a hired girl, or a college president; and that—

"Take off your coat, Leonidas, my son," said old Wormwood; and then and there he made a practical application of the rules of the civil service with a directness that showed that his right arm had not forgot its cunning, and that skate strap clave to the roof of Leonidas's scholarly back like leaves of the forest for number. The applicant was declared admitted under the rules, and he goes back to college to-morrow, a civilly reformed boy. He? oh, bless you, no, he doesn't want to go back, but he has to, under the rules, and he doesn't kick, Old Wormwood is going with him.

A Prudent Woman.

Some years ago a retail dealer in the interior of the State, who took butter, eggs and cheese in exchange for dry goods and groceries, found himself overstocked with the former articles, and was worrying about a prospective loss, when a buyer from the city called around and had a talk with him. As a result the grocer rushed into his house at noon and shouted to his wife:

"Hanner, what d'ye think! There's a feller here from York who'll take my 200 dozen eggs!"

"No!"

"And them seventeen cheeses!"

"Is it possible!"

"And them 400 pounds of butter!"

"You don't say!"

"Yes, going to take 'em all and pay cash down."

"Well, well! But, Henry, you look out! I know they must eat sich things in New York, but he's buyin' nuff to feed half of America for a week, and don't you trust him for any part and take your chances on his finding a market."—*Wall Street News.*

"SHAKE!"

Why an American Became Heir to a Cool Million.

Some years ago an emigrant from this country kept a small restaurant in a Town situated in one of the great stock-raising districts of South Australia. He was presumably the only Yankee in those parts. There was an enormously rich old stockman who came into Town from his lordly cattle range at intervals, whose nationality was a matter of doubt, though he usually passed for a taciturn and uncommunicative bachelor Scotchman.

One day this wealthy but solitary old chap entered the restaurant of the man from the States. When he left he looked hard at the proprietor, and then simply remarked:

"American, arn't you?"

On being answered in the affirmative, the millionaire cowpuncher walked away without another word.

Regularly once a week he reappeared, silently ate a hasty lunch, and made the same stereotyped inquiry, receiving the same emphatic "Yes, siree!" in reply. At last there came a time when the eccentric old customer did not return. One month went by—two. At last, a wagon stopped at the door, and the old fellow, pale and wasted with sickness, was helped out and supported into the saloon. He called for his usual steak, with weak but dogged determination, ate a morsel, and then tottered up to the counter. As he paid his bill he whispered, hoarsely:

"American, arn't you?"

"You bet," replied the proprietor, pleasantly.

Stretching out his shaking hand, the old customer said:

"Shake? So am I."

Then he tottered away without another word. Three days afterwards a lawyer came into our young countryman's place and told him that the queer old guy out on the Thompson range had died and left him a cool million dollars.

That's all. But, somehow, we never think of the incident without feeling a frantic desire to rush up on the roof and hoist the office flag.

SHERMAN'S SHIRT-MAKER.

A Good Story Recalled by a Recent Death in Washington.

The death of Harry Evans, for many years a prosperous merchant of Washington City, recalls a funny incident in which Gen. Sherman bore a part. On one occasion the general entered Evans's establishment. The latter, recognizing at once the clean-cut countenance of his caller, bade the clerks stand aside, and offered the general his personal services. After being measured for a dozen shirts the general chatted with the proprietor a few minutes, and then took his departure. The following day, in passing Evans's establishment, accompanied by a colonel of his staff, Sherman's progress was interrupted by a gentleman as elegant in his manner as in appearance. The general clasped the gentleman by the hand and said:

"Why, good morning."

"But, really, my friend, you have the advantage of me."

"I made your shirts, sir," was the response.

"Oh," said the hero of the Atlanta campaign, "Maj Shurtz; wify, of course. Permit me to introduce to you Col. [illegible]

A brief exchange of pleasantries followed. The general and [illegible] the colonel, proceeded on their way, and the disgusted, but not disheartened haberdasher retired within the store door for reflection. That evening the general inquired of Mrs. Sherman as to who Maj. Shurtz could be. The army register was consulted and names gone over, when Mr. Sherman solved the problem by exclaiming, "He made your shirts, General." A day later, due apology was made.

She Hit It, First Time.

"Yes, dear children," said Deacon Buckrag, addressing the Sunday school, "if we are good, and dutiful, and—and conscientious, and—er truthful in this world, we shall meet together in Paradise."

The deacon is a good man, but not much of a talker.

"Now, children," he went on, "I want you all to tell me, every one of you, where we will meet again if we are good, and dutiful and conscientious?"

No response.

"Come," he said, kindly, "some of you must certainly know. It begins with P. P—p——"

"O, I know!" exclaimed a little girl on one of the back benches; it's "purgatory."

The Situation in Which a Candidate was Caught.

Candidate Belva Lockwood (from her sleeping apartment)—"Jane, Jane, what is that noise?"

Jane—"It is a brass band, mum."

"What is it doing here?"

"It is a serenade, mum. The crowd have banners and torchlights, mum, and I guess it's your political friends."

"Oh, how kind! I will surely be elected. But what is that they are shouting, Jane? Can you understand it?"

"Oh, yes, mum; they are calling on you to come out on the balcony and make a speech."

"Oh, horrors! Save me! Save me! My hair is all up in curl papers."

The Stick That Was Left.

Maurice Melrose is one of the "greenery yallery" young men who fill a vacancy in society, and the other evening he was out calling. He stayed about an hour and went off, leaving his cane in the hall. He missed it in a few minutes and came back after it, the young lady's sister meeting him at the door.

"Aw, my little girl," he said, "weally, I beg youah pardon, don't you know, but I think I left a stick heah."

"I don't think you did, Mr. Melrose. I heard sister say so."

"Aw, indeed, you flattah me, but how should youah sister know? She did not see me go out, don't you know?"

"I don't know, sir, but I heard her say to Mr. Benton, when you left: 'Well, thank heaven, that stick's gone at last.' That's all I know about it, Mr. Melrose."

He didn't prosecute his inquiries any further.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Reasoning by Analogy.

Little Dick—"What is those animals in that big window, mamma?"

Mamma—"That is a fur store window, and the animals are seals and bears."

"Is they alive?"

"Oh, no. They were shot and stuffed, and then stood up to look as if they were alive."

"Who are those ladies in the window by them, mamma?"

"They are dressed up figures to show the new styles in furs."

"Ain't the ladies alive?"

"No, pet."

"Was they shot and stuffed, too?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Pseudo Cannibal.

They were talking about the sufferings of the Greely party.

"It is a terrible thing, isn't it, Clara," said Charles, "to live off the flesh of human beings?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied Clara, a bride of six months; "you are a cannibal, too, Charley. You live off father, you know!"

Charley fainted dead away—at the ancient flavor of the cutting remark.

Miscellany.

A REMINISCENCE OF LOGAN.

How He Became an Abolitionist and a Soldier.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes of being an eye witness to a remarkable scene at Washington the day after Bull Run. Gathered on the veranda of the National Hotel were Gov. Yates, Dick Oglesby, Congressmen Kellogg and Farnsworth, and other Illinois men, while slowly pacing backward and forward was John A. Logan. The conversation between the members of the group was carried on in a subdued tone, and would cease entirely whenever Logan in his solitary walk approached that end of the veranda.

Mr. Kellogg, glancing toward the retreating figure of the swarthy statesman and addressing Gov. Yates, said:

"Dick, I think one of us should speak to Logan."

Gov. Yates looked toward the gloomy figure which by this time had turned its black-browed, wrathful eyes toward them, and exclaimed:

"You can do so if you wish. I'll be d—d if I do."

A momentary silence ensued between the members of the little coterie, until Logan had made two or three more turns, when Kellogg stepped forward and addressed him:

"John," said he, "we want to know what you think about the matter."

Unionism and disunionism were two such absorbing topics at that time that it was not deemed necessary to specify what "matter" was alluded to, but it was not without a tremor of the voice that brave Kellogg put the question.

John Logan's hands dropped to his sides, and he took three or four strides, which brought him in such close proximity to the little group that he could have touched either with an outstretched finger as he answered Kellogg in a voice which trembled with pity and anger:

"Bill, did you see that boy of McCook's killed yesterday?" (the "boy of McCook's" was a 17-year-old son of Maj. McCook, father of the three Generals McCook, and had been killed at Bull Run the day before.)

Kellogg, who had been a witness of his death, replied: "I did."

"And did you," said Logan, in a terrible voice, "see that infernal scoundrel of a Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel run him through the body with his sword when the poor wounded boy had his bleeding hands raised in a pitiful appeal for quarter?"

"I did," said Kellogg.

"Well, so did I," said Logan, "and by the living God above us I am from this time henceforth an Abolitionist and an enemy to a cause that sanctions such proceedings."

And then turning to Yates he continued:

"Yates, I am going home to raise a regiment. Will you give me a commission?"

"Gladly and cheerfully, John."

And in this way did John A. Logan enter upon that other phase in his great career.

Consider These Things.

Burlington Hawkeye.

[illegible] things which [illegible] young man should be inquiring into things. An apple fell at the feet of Newton, and while he was wondering how it was that as apples came down cider always went up, he discovered the law of gravitation, whereby farmers are enabled to put a peck of apples in a seven-quart basket. Now, every young man should be observant and thoughtful, and study the book of man nature. How does it come that your party frequently selects a 90-pound man for a two-ton congressman? Why and how does the clerk with the smallest salary wear the best clothes? Why does the smallest town have the biggest mayor? Why is the oath of an amateur fisherman considered null and of no force in court? Why does an alarm clock always make the loudest noise when you want to sleep? Why does a man's own dog always get licked in a fight? Why is it that your 2:30 horse can never trot inside of 2:75 when anybody else is along? Can you rely upon the person's word in a horse trade? And if so, why not? Why is it that the man who snores always gets to sleep first? Why is it right to steal from the government? Why is the farmer more honest than the city man? And if so, how many? Why does a spring chicken live longer than an ostrich? Why does the man with the fewest troubles make the most fuss about them? Why is a man so much better than his neighbors? How is it that the country gets along just as well when congress isn't in session? Why does the man with the smallest advertisement always want the biggest "local?" Why does an ugly man have such a profound contempt for personal beauty? Why does a tramp hate soap? Do the best men in America rule this country? Is the President always the best and wisest man in all the land? Does the judge really and truly know more law than all of the lawyers who practice in his court? Is the member of Congress honestly and truly the most intelligent and ablest man in the district? Are the members of the school board men of education? Consider these things, my son. It will do you good to think over them, even though you may never solve the easiest conundrum in the lot.

Origin of the Rebel Flag.

Answering an inquiry as to the origin of the Confederate battle flag, Gen. Joe Johnston said: "At the battle of Manassas—you Northerners call it Bull Run—the stars and bars proved a failure, because they were so much like the Union colors. Indeed, both armies mistook their enemies for friends, and vice versa. After the battle I had resolved to discard this flag, and called for each regiment to procure its state colors. This they were not able to do, and I asked the army for new designs. Among those presented, one by Gen. Beauregard was chosen, and I altered this only in making it square, instead of oblong. This flag was afterward adopted by the Confederate armies. It was a Greek cross of blue on a red field, with white stars on the blue bars. This flag was designed by Col. Walton, of Louisiana, and presented to Gen. Beauregard."

The Cotton Seed Bonanza.

Cotton seed is the southern bonanza. There are three and a half pounds of seed to every pound of fiber. More than 4,000,000 tons are produced annually, but notwithstanding the rapid increase in number of mills, only about 10 per cent. of the seed is crushed, the rest being largely thrown away. A ton of seed yields 35 gallons of oil

Correspondence.

An Ohio Prohibitionist in a Fog.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

The occurrence in your last issue of an editorial, "Prohibition—The BLADE's Plan," justifies me in addressing you on the same subject. I have not approved the editorial course of the BLADE in the campaign just closing, but have given no expression to my disapproval, as I considered that the BLADE committed itself early in the campaign, and consistency demanded of it steadfast adherence to the Republican cause. But now that the campaign is over, and the BLADE has served its term as an "organ," I feel that we can reason together to our mutual advantage.

You say we are commencing at the little end of the evil, when we attempt the organization of an independent Prohibition political party, and suggest a plan.

I endorse your plan, and suggest that the sincere adoption of a plan includes the adoption of means to carry that plan into execution. The plan of the BLADE, in its entirety, comprises:

First—A campaign in which the issue shall be resubmission of a prohibition amendment to the people. In this campaign the past political affiliations of the voter are to be ignored; the non-interference of the two dominant parties secured, and a square prohibition fight made by the temperance element of both parties. The effort is to be toward securing a majority in the general assembly favorable to the resubmission of the second constitutional amendment, defeated last fall. In other words, a *temporary* Prohibition party is to be organized for this particular campaign. The BLADE is to desert the Republican nominee, unless he is willing to pledge himself to principles not inconsistent with the state or national platforms of the party to whom he owes his nomination; and, on the other hand, is to accord to the Democratic candidate, who makes such pledge, its support, notwithstanding the fact that the party he represents, and to whose caucus holding he must submit, has declared repeatedly against such principles. As the BLADE a few weeks since declared in Mr. Blaine's case that the candidate was bound, not only by the expressions but the omissions of his party's platform, this I must regard as advanced ground for it, and I am satisfied if events should demand of you such an unfortunate fulfillment of your promise as the support of the Democratic nominee. Your "plan" will highly please your "Prohibitionist *Republican*," we have.

Second—A campaign, in which the amendment submitted by this Prohibition Republican-Democratic legislature is to constitute the sole issue. Each voter is to consult his own views and interests and is to be uninfluenced by the example or directions of party leaders. The amendment is to be placed on "Hands off," and of course the emphatic dictation of the good Prohibitionists will be observed, just as it was last fall. There is to be no Gov. Hoadly to speak at Zoar, or elsewhere, of the "rights of the citizen," and warn the Democratic hosts that approval of the amendment would be desertion of party; there is to be no Judge Foraker to speak at Ludlow Falls, or elsewhere, of the duties of candidacy and street partisanship, to exhort the Republicans to steadfastly adhere to the Scott law, or any other; to throw the moral influence of his example in favor of non-expression on this issue, knowing that non-expression is equivalent to expression against. In short, things are to go as they have gone in the past, in the channel marked out by the BLADE and the good temperance people of the state, and of course, being "submitted fairly and squarely, unembarrassed by other questions and unencumbered by partisan considerations" it will have "a majority of 275,000." Of course the BLADE does not need to say that it can compel the two parties to leave this issue alone, and let it stand or fall on its merits. No, it couldn't do that last fall, and, of course, don't expect to be able to accomplish it next. It merely means to say that it stands ready to rebuke and oppose any party that violates its rules of non-intervention; and will "lay by a stick" for any candidate or "stumper" who dares to express an opinion on this important issue, to the favorable decision of which discussion would prove fatal.

Well, we have the amendment, we will allow, in order to get on. Our good non-partisan Prohibition party has held together through two campaigns, and has accomplished wonders. It has actually added two more votes to our state constitution; but what is Prohibition? Why, in the constitution! Yes, but we want it in our streets and our homes; we want it in our legislative halls and courts; we want no paper blockades against the rum power; we want something tangible, real, yes, "prohibitory," something that will give us sounder sleep and greater security in our working hours; something that will lessen the burdens of taxation, and increase ability to perform the duties of citizenship; something to stop the destruction of homes and ruin of personal character.

Prohibition in the constitution is but an abstraction. The powers conferred by a state constitution are general, and such an amendment, conferring no power not already possessed, possibly, would, except, as an educational factor, have no efficiency as as temperance measure. But, you say, we can have legislation to enforce the provisions of the amendment. So we can, and we will.

This then brings us to—

Third—A campaign in which the effort shall be to secure a majority in the general assembly favorable to the next Prohibitory proposition. This is an entirely different and more difficult thing than to secure resubmission. Legislators, in approving or rejecting a law, generally look at the effect on popular feeling at home, and while they might be willing to throw the responsibility upon the people, as in the case of resubmission, they might, many of them, be willing, to take a position, as the people might, personally a resubmission or election to be, before, have on our hands a larger contest than ever—a campaign in which the most efficient management and strictest organization must be secured by the Prohibition party, which, by the way, is beginning to assume the appearance of a permanent organization. Don't it look so to you?

Well, having secured necessary legislative enactments, we next inquire, "Do laws enforce themselves?" and we can with a negative response, and that this is especially true of temperance legislation. We are told by our immaculate Supreme court that it has never been lawful in this state, even under the territorial government, to sell liquor by the drink. Yet in all the history of our state we have never heard of this prohibition being enforced, except through the instrumentality of courts and their ministerial officers.

So we must have:

Fourth—A campaign in which the sentiments, prejudices, or whatever you choose to call them, of candidates for judicial position are to constitute the sole issue. The man who secures the support of the BLADE and the Prohibitionists must be pledged to judicial constructions and interpretations, true to the requirements of the temperance sentiment of the state, now thoroughly organized and thoroughly understood. The importance of this campaign, as an element in prohibitory work, can be seen in the recent action of our Supreme court, which practically nullified a law when, however unjust and ill-advised, certainly had the endorsement of the people of the state, to the candidacy for position, either on the Supreme or subordinate benches, the Prohibitionist is to be "conciliated," and he is to know by express statement, the views entertained by the man of his choice. This is right, and as the right ever prevails, we will consider this also accomplished. Now we have the legislative and judicial support of our principles, but the executive or courts must be executed. Hence we must have

Fifth—A campaign in which the opinions and prejudices of candidates for the various offices to which are annexed the duty of executing the decrees we have already insured, are made a public consideration, sheriffs and other ministerial officers must be elected who are not inimical to our cause. Indeed, this is the most important work of the series of contests, for here the whole may be defeated. And as the work narrows down to the practical application of what has, to this point, been a mere sentiment, we may expect to encounter a more vigorous opposition than ever before. But, as the work rises in importance, with each successive step in its progress, the organization of your Prohibition party will attain greater perfection, our labors be better directed and our management more effective, and I apprehend no difficulty in accomplishing this the final step in the work of full and absolute prohibition of the drink evil in our state.

The absence of a single element of this prohibitory power, either the legislative, judicial or executive brings about the failure of the entire plan.

Therefore, Sixth—We must, at each recurring election, see to it that those only are elevated to positions of the characters mentioned who are favorable to the reform. This necessitates the existence of an independent Prohibition party, holding no connection with either of the two leading parties, seeking its own purposes in its own way, and depending upon the honest convictions of the people honestly expressed. This party must exist as long as the evil to be combatted exists, and must stand with its potential power between the rum power and the better interests of our states.

And while this is being done, the people of other states will be proceeding in the same way to the same end, and what more natural than that these county and state Prohibition organizations should join hands and seek to afford, each to the other aid, and encouragement in the work; and what more natural than that the union thus formed should be, in name as in character, "National?" And, as man is an aspiring creature, what more natural than that it should be suggested, that, by the adoption of a National plan, and by united action, they might succeed, as a *National* organization, in bringing about *for all* the end for which they have been contesting separately? This is the natural outcome of your plan, and it is because it includes this consummation that I endorse it: A distinctive political organization throughout—a county organization for county work—a district organization for district work—a state organization for state work—and above all and controlling all, a National organization for National work—all independent, not of "partisan politics," for that is a contradiction of terms ("party," —"non-partisan," but independent of the *existing dominant* parties. We are, in this effort, to know no Republicanism, no Democracy, but, forcing the issue "Whisky or no Whisky," rise, as citizens, above the partisanship of prejudice to that higher partisanship of devotion to principle

This is the position—this the 'plan" of an existing political organization that annually submits its principles to the voters of this state for their approval—that quadrennially submits its principles for national consideration: that in the campaign just closed, presented for National support the man who triumphantly represented the Prohibition sentiment in his own state.

I would call the attention of the BLADE to its seeming inconsistency in condemning the St. John party for adopting the plan which is now, itself proposing.

But you argue, state action must come first. Yes, but I must remark the fact, that when it comes so effectiveness in the work of advancing Republican doctrines and interests, no one appreciates closer party organization, county, state and National more than this same Toledo BLADE.

Carlyle somewhere calls attention to the fact that nothing can be accomplished in this age of the world without the aid of machinery. Even the evangelization of the world depends, not so much on individual missionary labors, as on mission boards which, far removed from the scene of the work, direct its every effort, and compel conformity to prescribed methods. So, if Prohibition ever becomes a fact in our country, it will come as the fruit of the unification of the temperance elements of both parties into one distinctive political organization, permanent, vigorous and national—national in its character, combats, national as the interests at stake, national as the sentiment it approves.

I am glad to see the BLADE suggesting this plan, and hope that in the advanced stages of the work, when it may be required to take extreme grounds, it will be "valiant and true." He who deserts when the battle is on is as great, if not a greater, enemy than he who opposes in open contest. W. A. Y.

Georgetown, O.

A South Carolina Marriage Scheme.

At a recent wedding reception in South Carolina a young lawyer begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed would be beneficial. He proposed that "one man in the company should be elected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night, and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it the name of the person they wished to marry, then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other the president was to inform each of the result, and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice kept entirely secret." After the appointment of the president communications were accordingly handed up the chair, and it was found that twelve young ladies and gentlemen had made reciprocal choices, but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the President. I was passing through the same place a few days ago, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized, and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their difference was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives if the above scheme had not been introduced.

—It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Pinkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities, and in the humble cabins of the remote frontier, one woman's deeds have borne their kindly fruit in health for others.

A Maiden's Blush.

If there be one touch of nature which shows all womankind akin it is the blush which greets a proposal, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Cynics may declare that the alarm of modesty is but one among a score of secret springs—but nobody heeds the cynics. Upon the other hand, indignant champions of the sex point out that men are not embarrassed in closing with a business proposal, and why, they ask, should a girl be? We do not know; the subject has not yet come within our purview.

Some may fancy that in the dim years of long ago, when blushing was invented, this trial or test was appointed by the judges of female merit as a st exercise to guide their decision. If a girl does not blush her best, then she stands out of the competitions henceforward. The class is only open to fillies; widows have an exercise somewhat analogous in the gentle fear.

Damsels there are, however, who can not blush; we are bound to believe it, though our own experience would emphatically negative the assertion. The simplest formula for testing one of these exceptional cases has been given by an expert. Get possession of the young lady immediately after introduction; bring her to a snug berth under the lee of a window curtain, or, if possible, a plant of xanthosoma antiquorum. Repeat a hymn to her. Talk of Soudan. Then with a fire in your eye, exclaim: "Fly with me, heart's adored!" We have understood that this process brings a blush to the proudest cheek—if it be capable of redodening—and gives winning swiftness to the tone, as the maiden leads you forte and refers all subsequent questions to the footman. Still the cold experience of science declares that some ladies will resist even this trial.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

The Beer Scourge.

"Gath," in a letter on the liquor question in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writes:

"This cheap and enlivening drink has probably done more to change the morals of the American people than anything, except the cotton gin. The chief of police of Baltimore, a very conversative and Democratic city, told me some ten years ago that he regarded lager beer as having done more harm to the boys of the United States than anything he had ever heard of. Said he: 'Boys were never seen in drinking-places as long as whisky was the standard. But after lager-beer was introduced the boys would go to saloons, where games were prepared for them, such as bagatelle and pool, and in a little while you found drunken boys.'"

The other day a tender father took home to his little boy a little piece of honeycomb. It pleased the youngster exceedingly and he had a great time with it. Next day the father found the hopeful with all the brushes in the house around him, carefully examining them.

"What are you doing with those things?"

"Please, papa, I'm looking for honey."

"You don't expect to find any honey there, do you?"

"Yesterday you told me it was honey in the comb, and isn't there honey in the brush, papa?"

Of the first stain or speck beware
That on your teeth you may espy,
There is by far more danger there,
Than at the moment meets the eye.
Use SOZODONT without delay,
And thus arrest the first decay.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THOMAS CARLYLE. A History of His Life in London. 1834-1881. By James Anthony Froude, M. A. Two Volumes in one. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. Price $1.50.

This is a history of the life of the great historian and essayist in London from 1834 to his death in 1881, at the age of 85. The two London volumes are issued in a single book, making a very handy and not too bulky work. Froude explains at considerable length, in an introductory chapter, what he considered his duty as Carlyle's biographer. The biography will not enhance Carlyle's fame, but Froude has produced a very readable book, correct as to facts and reliable as a pen-picture of the famous author of "The History of Frederick the Great" and "The History of the French Revolution." Clearly printed on excellent paper and substantially bound in cloth.

A YOUNG GIRL'S WARNING. By E. P. Roe. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Price $1.50.

Mr. E. P. Roe is the modern T. S. Arthur, though more dramatic and ingenious than Arthur. He has a multitude of readers who prefer in fiction as much social movement and sensation as are compatible with moral respectability. His latest story is a domestic tale, with a heroine of not impossible traits, and a hero who has a talent for loving the wrong woman, and not understanding himself. It is an interesting novel, and has the charm of sympathetic feeling that is Mr. Roe's best characteristic as a writer.

THE USAGES OF THE BEST SOCIETY. By Francis Stevens. A. L. Burt, New York.

This is a treatise on all ceremonials, from card-leaving to dinner-giving, and all the subtle details which are necessary to give the desired fashionable finish. Neatly gotten up and attractively bound in cloth.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO MAKE IT Edited by Miss M. J. Finley. W. J. Demorest, New York, 17 East 14th street.

Those familiar with these little books, issued from time to time, can understand how much assistance they are to those who desire to know how to dress well, and according to the latest style, without giving a great deal of time to the matter. "What to Wear" answers all questions in regard to fashion admirably.

HALF A CENTURY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, Pictorially presented in a Series of Cartoons, from the Collection of Mr. Punch. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

The publisher's preface' strikes the key note of the value of this volume. It says that the political thought and the political action of the Englishmen of the present time have been not a little influenced by the vigorous and graphic series of cartoons given in *Punch*. They reflect the changing phases of the political thought of middle class England, and are a faithful and humorous record of the essential characteristics of the men who for 50 years have ruled the British Empire.

THE POPULAR HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, Illustrated. 1861-1865. By Capt. George B. Herbert; author of "The Japanese in Philadelphia," etc. F. M. Lupton, New York.

This little volume contains a fair resume of the causes which led to the war, the salient events of the campaigns, some essential comments and explanations and liberal pictorial embellishment. It is what is needed for the use of the young people who have grown up since the war.

ANALYTIC ELOCUTION. Containing Studies, Theoretical and Practical, on Expressive Speech. By James E. Murdoch. Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.

Mr. Murdoch's reputation in his own field is too well known to make any extended recommendation of his work a necessity. He has given here plain, practical directions to students in elocution, which, properly followed, cannot fail of their intention. The author claims to have given the most recent authorities upon various points, as well as the results of his own long experience.

PERKINS'S EASY ANTHEMS. By W. O. Perkins. Oliver Ditson & Co. Price, $1; $9 per doz.

This is a very good, easy and comparatively cheap book for the use of choirs, and is full of good pieces, 84 in number. The full chorus of the choir has plenty to do, and the Villa of Blacksmith's "daughter in the choir" will find plenty of sweet solos that her father will like, as well as good duets and trios to sing with the sons and daughters of other worthies. 192 pages. Words from the Scriptures and from well-known hymns.

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY, or Men of Business Who Did Something besides making money. A book for young Americans. By James Parton. Houghton, Mifflin & Company Boston.

This volume should be read by every young man in the country, in order that all may see what has been accomplished by business men who have been successful, and yet more fired by ambition to do more than follow their ordinary pursuits as they are followed by thousands of men intent only on gain. The author shows fully that the best work is the most successful.

SOME LITERARY RECOLLECTIONS. By James Payn, Author of "A Confidential Agent," etc. Harper & Brothers, New York.

This is a very pleasantly written series of personal recollections which first appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*. Many names known the world over appear, and little familiar chats with them, or incident that bring them vividly before the reader, add greatly to the interest of the volume. The style is chatty and attractive.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

The following is the table of contents for November:

"Thoughts in a Hammock," (poem) W. Cranch; "That Terrible Man," W. E. Norris; "Play: A Scene from the Life of the Last Century." Engraved by J. D. Cooper, from a drawing by Hugh Thompson, Frontispiece; "Eton," Mowbray Morris; "The Malatestas of Rimini," A. Mary F. Robinson; "Baby Linguistics," James Sully; "A family Affair." Chapters V., VI., VII. (To be continued.) Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," "Ornaments," "Initial Letters," etc., etc.

The number is well illustrated. Published at 112 Fourth avenue, New York, by Macmillan & Co.

VICK'S MONTHLY.

The November of this favorite magazine of all lovers of plants and flowers is as full of interest as usual and perhaps even more so. The frontispiece is a very nicely tinted picture of the clematis. Those who take this magazine have rare opportunities for learning the best methods of horticulture. Published by James Vick, Rochester.

THE SEASON.

The December number of this excellent fashion magazine is richly illustrated, and has a very full review of "Novelties" and "New Needlework." There are the usual number of colored plates, several national costume pictures and illustrations of dress and needlework, embroidery designs, etc. Published by the International News Company, New York.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The November number has a very good table of contents, in it one article upon rheumatism which will be found of considerable interest at this season of the year. Other matters pertaining to science and health will challenge attention. Published by Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New York.

Have you taken a cold? You can cure it promptly by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Why Eve Kept No Hired Girl.

A lady writer furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a hired girl. She says there has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man of course) has the presumption to ask why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait on her! She didn't need any. A bright writer has said: Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended "right away—quick, now." He never read the newspapers till the sun went down behind the palm trees, then, stretching himself, yawned out: "Is supper ready yet, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows and fed the chickens, and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till 11 o'clock at night, and then scolded because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers. Not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was especially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason that many of her descendants do.

ART IN AMERICA.

A National Peculiarity Illustrated by a New Parisian Painting.

New York World.

"Is America art crude?"

"Yes, I think so; but I also think," says Mr. James Wright, the well-known art connuisseur of 757 Broadway, New York, "that in a few years we shall surpass the world in art. We are a mixed people, and when we have our artistic character formed we will excel the old world. Our development since the war has been great."

"Do Americans much patronize foreign art?"

"Indeed they do. And as they pay the best prices the galleries of the Vanderbilts, Astors, of R. G. Dunn, Nicholson, of Chicago, Mackay, of California, Harding of Philadelphia, and others, contains gems of all the modern masters."

"Are the works of the modern chosen above those of the ancient masters?"

"Very muchso. Historical scenes, real and ideal landscapes, and decided characters in figure are the most popular. The last time I was in Paris I picked up a very strong bit of drawing, which depicted a middle-aged man bolstered up in a much be-cushioned chair, his face and surroundings indicating intense agony. His table is crowded with many a physician's phials, abandoned bandages, and boiled-up blisters. Before him a tub of steaming water mockingly sends its incense into his face, and the grate fire cheerily blazes in mockery of his unhappiness. His nurse, nearly distracted at her master's fretful and ever-varying commands, is a type of dismay. I really enjoy looking at this picture! I know how the old fellow feels for I myself was for 12 years a victim of inflammatory rheumatism. Every spring and winter perfect torture twisted me for two or three months, during which I was often unable to sleep for a week at a time; was tormented by continuous agony, and at one time was totally blind for a fortnight, the disease having settled in my eyes. I had the best medical skill, used all the approved scientific specifics, visited the famed mineral springs of America, of Carlsbad and Paris, but every year the same pain fire literally burned me alive! When I look at that picture it seems like a mirror of my own experience, and I often laugh to myself as I think what an old bear I must have been when I was suffering as the subject of the sketch seems to be."

"Don't you think you are tempting fate by making sport of your old enemy?"

"Oh, I fear him no longer. My last attack was over two years ago, and all the agony of the preceding twelve years centered upon me then. My physicians gave me no hope of recovery. I had some faith in myself, however, and when they gave me up I undertook my own treatment."

"Well, how did it work?"

"I investigated the whole subject of rheumatism and found that it was in my case caused by a disease of the blood, probably produced by periodical inactivity of the kidneys. I then began Warner's safe cure, 20 bottles of which completely purified my blood, and I never have enjoyed such robust health as I do now. I presume I have recommended that treatment to a thousand persons in Europe and America, for general debility, malaria, and rheumatism, etc., and I have never heard anything but satisfactory reports."

Mr. Wright has an intimate personal acquaintance with the best people in Europe and America, is a man of the highest repute and character, and his experience gives weighty testimony to the remarkable power of the celebrated preparation named.

"You think, then, Mr. Wright, that under the thin veneering of æstheticism there is substantial art development in America?"

"I certainly do, and I have confidence, as I said before, and when the true American idea, is settled upon, our development will be both rapid and excellent.

HOW TO FORETELL WEATHER.

Signs Which Careful Observers May Rely Upon.

Few intelligent persons can have any sympathy with the so-called prophets who oracularly announce phenomena, giving dates, occasionally making lucky hits, but as often firing their random shots altogether wide of the mark. That there is, however, something in weather philosophy, intelligent persons will be quite ready to concede, but they will be in accord with the views of the writer when he recommends the habit of observation of natural phenomena, which has been long practiced, its results being handed down to us in the homely weather proverbs with which all are familiar. There is good ground for the belief that observations of this kind will prove useful, the more so as modern science enables us to give the reasons, unknown to our forefathers, for many phenomena, and thereby to determine the value of indications, by the association of causes with effects, instead of following blindly the perhaps erroneous observations of others. An apt illustration of this is furnished in the article under notice. Persons really intelligent and not uninformed have maintained that the direction of the milky way changes and indicates the course of the wind, when, as every child, of to-day knows, this film of white crossing the sky is resolvable by the telescope into myriads of stars, whose position is of course independent of terrestrial currents. How this deeply-rooted idea originated is a mystery, since it could not have come from observation. Careful and intelligent study in the field of weather phenomena would undoubtedly establish many facts, while it would dispel a great many errors and false inferences. The knowledge gained would be beside of practical interest and benefit to the observer and to the community, provided the observations were recorded. On this ground the writer's views well deserve commendation. He says:

If one could read the signs, each day foretells the next; to-day is the progenitor of to-morrow. When the atmosphere is telescopic and distinct, objects stand out unusually clear and distinct, a storm is near. We are on the crest of a wave, and the depression follows quick. It sometimes happens that clouds are not so indicative of a storm as their total absence. In this state of the atmosphere the stars are unusually numerous and bright at night, which is also a bad omen. It appears that the transparency of the air is prodigiously increased when a certain quantity of water is uniformly diffused through it. Mountaineers predict a change of weather when, the air being calm, the Alps, covered with perpetual snow, seem on a sudden to be nearer the observer, and their outlines are marked with great distinctness on the azure sky. This same condition of the atmosphere renders distinct sounds more audible.

There is one redness of the east in the morning that means storm; another that indicates wind. The first is broad, deep and angry; the clouds look like an immense bed of burning coals. The second is softer and more vapory. At the point where the sun is going to rise, and in a few minutes in advance of his coming, there rises straight upward a rosy column, like a shaft of dyed vapor, blending with and yet partly separated from the clouds, and the base of which presently comes to glow like the sun himself. The day that follows is pretty sure to be windy.

It is uncertain to what extent birds and animals foretell the weather. When swallows are seen hawking very high, it is a good indication, because the insects on which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather.

People live in the country all their lives without making one accurate observation about nature. The good observer of nature holds his eyes long and firmly to the point, and finally goes to the facts, not only because he has patience, but because his eye is sharp and his inference swift. There are many assertions, the result of hasty and incomplete observation, such as, for instance, that the way the milky way points at night indicates the direction of the wind the next day; also, that every new moon indicates either a dry or a wet month. There are many other stories about the moon too numerous to mention. Again, when a farmer kills his hogs in the fall, if the pork be very hard and solid, he predicts a severe winter; if soft and loose, the opposite, overlooking the fact that the kind of food and the temperature of the fall made the pork hard or soft. Numerous other instances could be cited to prove that the would be shrewd farmer does not interpret nature in the right way and that his conclusions, being hasty and incomplete, are wrong, and, until he studies nature understandingly, using a little common sense, so long will he be more or less under the ban of superstition and ignorance.

—Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

OHIO'S GRETNA GREEN.

The Haven of All Runaway Kentucky Couples—Squire Beasley.

Maysville (Ky.) Letter to Philadelphia Times.

Maysville is at the foot of the rich blue-grass belt and has easy communication with the interior. Opposite Maysville is the little village of Aberdeen, O. It has been very aptly termed the "American Gretna Green," and within its municipality there have probably been more runaway marriages celebrated than in any other place of equal size on the globe. Some of the best blood in Kentucky flows in the veins of people whose parents were married at Aberdeen. Some years ago the legislature of the state, to forever settle vexed questions brought about by these clandestine unions, passed a law declaring that all such marriages contracted previous to the passage of the act and all that might take place afterwards, were and should be considered legal. Aberdeen is the Mecca to which the blue-grass lovers turn their eyes.

For the last fifteen years 'Squire Beasley, self-titled "The Great American Matrimonializer," has carried on the business of marrying runaway couples at Aberdeen, with no small profit to himself. The 'squire is a tough, grizzled old fellow of 65 or 70 years of age, with a great fund of hard, practical horse sense at his command. He claims that 90 per cent. of the marriages he solemnizes turn out well, which is a strong statistical point in favor of the Aberdeen article. He is available for the purpose day or night. His house, a large, comfortable double structure of wood, stands near the river bank. The marriages are performed in a great front room, which was once a parlor. His scale of fees is a graduated one, and is gauged according to the financial standing of the happy groom. If he is the son of a rich blue-grass farmer the old 'Squire hints that a XX treasury note would be about the proper compensation. If he is a poor mountaineer, however, in rough home-spun, the kindly old disposer of matrimonial felicity will do the job for nothing, and frequently presents the blushing, rosy-cheeked bride with a $5 note to begin housekeeping with. He told me the other day that he had made one over 15,000 couples since he first began business, and judging by the numerous Aberdeen marriage notices which I see in the Kentucky local papers, I don't think his figures are much out of the way. He can tell a hundred interesting stories born of his experience, and claims to have performed some years since the quickest marriage ceremony on record. A couple from Nicholas county, young, romantic and of high social position, fled from home one bright, starlight night in midsummer and mounted on fleet horses galloped across the country to Maysville. Soon their absence was discovered and a party of angry relatives started in pursuit. Just as the runaways were descending the ridge which overlooked the sleeping city, they heard the quick clatter of horse hoofs and the excited shouts of the pursuing party. Not a minute was to be lost. They spurred up their jaded steeds and at last reached the river bank. Their pursuers had been steadily gaining on them, however, and the broad Ohio rolled remorselessly between them and the haven of their hopes. A boat was drawn upon the levee, and, pushing it off, the expectant groom helped his trembling sweetheart to a seat in the stern thwarts. Then leaping in himself he seized the oars and pulled for the opposite shore with all his strength. When he reached the middle of the river the pursuing party galloped down the Kentucky bank. Another boat was procured, quickly manned, and a half-dozen pair of strong arms propelled it towards the runaways. When the first boat touched the Ohio bank, and the young couple leaped ashore, the pursuing party was within two hundred yards of them. Quickly they ran to the house of Squire Beasly.

The old Squire had been called upon to unite a couple, and, having performed the ceremony, was about retiring. Suddenly the door flew open, and the hunted couple dashed into the room.

"Quick!" cried the man. "We are closely pursued. Marry us!"

There was borne to their ears a faint shout, and the Squire knew there was no time to lose.

"Jine hands!" he cried.

They obeyed.

"Have him?" he began, turning to the girl.

"Yes!"

"Have her?" he demanded of the man.

"Yes!"

"Hitched!" was the 'Squire's laconic benediction, and then, as the newly made husband displayed a well-filled pocket book, he added: "Ten dollars."

The words had hardly left his lips when the pursuing party rushed into the house only to witness the young couple's triumph.

A little ferry-boat, the Gretna Green, plies between Maysville and Aberdeen, and it is principally patronized by runaway couples. When the river is locked in winter's frigid embrace the ferry-boat is laid up and the runaways cross on the ice.

Fur and Seal Skin Garments.

C. C. Shayne, the well known Wholesale Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince street, New York, will sell elegant Fur Garments at retail at lowest cash wholesale prices this season. This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs direct from manufacturer, and save retailer's profits. Fashion Book mailed free.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The library of the University of Halle has 40,000 volumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is seeking to found a college for American women in France.

Nine young women have just taken the degree of B. A. at the Royal University of Ireland.

The average salary paid a female school teacher in Vermont is $5.01 a week.

While Columbia College admits female students, only six matriculated last year and three this year.

The school population of Vermont is 73,000; the amount raised by the state for the support of the schools is only $600,000.

Rabbi Brown assumes the position that as the public schools of New York city are to be closed on Good Friday, by the law of analogy they should be closed on the chief Jewish feast days.

Some young men attending the Washington law school, who fancy that God made them out of an extra lot of superfine dust, oppose the admission of colored young men to those institutions.

The relative estimate of brawn and brain at Harvard, says an exchange, appears in the fact that the salary paid the new trainer of the athletes is $2,000, while those of the tutors range from $800 to $1,000.

An effort is being made by the Methodists of Baltimore to raise an endowment fund of $200,000 for a new projected Methodist female college in that city, and subscriptions to the amount of $55,000 have already been secured. The aim is to found an institution supplying a collegiate course, and also academic instruction for those who do not desire to pursue a collegiate course or are unable to do so. The canvass of the churches has just begun.

"All Men are Liars,"

said David of old. He was probably prompted to make the above remark after trying some unreliable catarrh remedy. Had he been permitted to live until the present day, and tried Dr. Sage's Remedy, he might have had a better opinion of mankind. We claim that no case of catarrh can withstand the magic effects of this wonderful medicine. One trial of which will convince you of its efficacy. By druggists; fifty cents.

A Waste of Money.

The waste of money in the printing of congressional documents and speeches in this country which are never read is notorious. The same evil exists to fully as great an extent in England. The list of papers issued at the last session of the British Parliament—a pure catalogue, closely printed on folio paper—takes up 152 pages! More than half, says an English paper, are useless, and of the remainder one-half are spun out to double the needful size. The tax-payer pays, and the windy orators and writers continue to pour out their endless store of words.

The Throat. — "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" acts directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect on all disorders of the throat.

ABOUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Crabtree, little Lotta's mother, is very *petite*.

Patti cried when she heard of Brignoli's death.

The wife of ex-faster Dr. Tanner used to earn $3,000 a year as a physician.

Olive Logan, having tried pretty much everything else, is now writing a novel.

A Connecticut woman sent a feather cushion to endow a chair at Princeton college.

Mme. Cailhava, the French divining-rod woman, recently starved to death in Paris.

Sarah Bernhardt is not afraid of the cholera.

Miss Ada Cavendish is thought to be convalescent.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, it is said, knits the stockings worn by her millionaire husband.

A single Japanese hairpin costs as much as half a dozen boxes of American manufacture.

There are four women on the trial jury in Klickitat county, W. T., at the regular term of the circuit court.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins will make her home hereafter in Great Barrington, Mass., but will not part with her California property.

Belva Lockwood says she has not done with politics. She is now agitating the question of the appointment of women to the local school board.

A Washington lady is having made into a belt the skin of a rattlesnake that she killed while on a summer trip to North Carolina.

A Jersey girl made a bet that she would vote on Tuesday. She disguised herself in a suit of her brother's clothes and marched up to the polls like a little man.

One hundred and fifty pounds of pure gold and a basketful of rubies were among the valuables of the Dowager Queen of Burmah before she was removed from power.

Queen Victoria has almost a mania for collecting relics of engagements in war. Among others, she has, mounted in crystal, the musket-ball that ended the career of Nelson.

In Hamilton, Ont., a poor woman whose son had gone astray through drink knelt in the street before a saloon and called down the curse of God upon the traffic. For this she was fined $2 and costs or ten days in jail.

Miss Carrie Welton, the young lady who froze to death in a snow storm on Long's Peak in September, left a fortune of $250,000 to the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York.

A new perfume, called "A Lily's Sigh," is now in use among women who's purse is long, the price being $5 per tiny phial. It produces an exquisite odor, very much like the heliotrope, and is said to have been originally introduced in this country by Mrs. Langtry.

George Sand never wore out a dozen pairs of gloves in her life. Her hands, she felt, were made to be active and not to be muffled up until they became useless. They were small, brown, plump and firm, and ended in polished fingers and almond-shaped nails.

Mme. Barabo, who eloped from Erie two years ago with an Indian Chief, has turned up in Sacramento as an Indian princess, and is accused of deserting the chief after stealing his property. She formerly taught French in the Erie (Pa.) Academy under Judge Torrence, and has a daughter married to a New York journalist.

LITERARY NOTES.

Edwin Arnold has written a Christmas poem for the *Current*, of Chicago.

"A Girton Girl" is the title of the novel which the always popular Mrs. Annie Edwards is writing.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has prepared a new introduction for the forthcoming cheap edition of his "God and the Bible."

"Mein Rhein" is the title of the new book of poems which the Queen of Roumania is about to publish.

Robert Louis Stevenson is writing a romance about highwaymen, which is to be called "The Great North Road."

Mr. Elliot Stock will shortly publish a new monthly magazine of a popular character devoted to the study of ancient literature.

Prof. Dowden, who is busily engaged on his biography of Shelley, is said to have been "wonderfully fortunate in getting hold of fresh materials from the most hopeless-looking quarters."

Mr. James Payn will write the leading serial for *Good Words* next year. The title is "The Luck of the Darrells;" and the story will be illustrated by Mr. J. Watson Nicol.

Charles F. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, is writing a history of American literature on a plan which is described as philosophical and critical rather than antiquarian or descriptive.

The first three volumes of Capt. Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights," will be delivered to subscribers next March. The ten volumes will be issued within eighteen months. Only 1,000 copies will be printed.

Dr. Ebers, the Egyptologist, is very ill and must soon submit to a serious operation. He is now manfully "putting his house in order." Before the important day comes he will finish his biography of Lepsius and also his new historical romance.

D. Appleton & Co. have just issued "At the World's Mercy," a new novel by the author of "The House on the Marsh;" "Noble Blood," a new novel by Julian Hawthorne; and the third part of "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable."

The Russian government has forbidden reading rooms and public libraries to keep on hand translations of the works of Agassiz, Bancroft, Buckley, Zola, Lassalle, Lubbock, Lecky, Louis Blanc, Lewes, Loyal, Marx, Mill, Recl

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are a number of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. Initials are not required for publication, but a name is an evidence of good faith. All letters sent us in any other way than this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Such medical problems as it constantly is the privilege of a country editor to be asked. We are willing to give all proper information we have an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing elaborate problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are improper or proper in the columns of the paper. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in rushing those that he considers improper or unprofitable.

4. Requests for the standing or reliability of business firms. Every corporation doing a general business is Bradstreet's endorsement is two valuable to be distributed carelessly, and it is not possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm in every part of the country.

5. Legal questions. Many inquiries are not answered because they would do well to repeat what they still fail to receive an answer they would like. Often the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We would request that subscribers will keep all matters for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct. Letters upon separate leaves. Questions for publication should never be written on the same sheet with subscriptions or orders with cash. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondence."

D. E., Byron, Mich.:

Can you tell me why Hendricks is in Africa in the rebel army? Hendricks is a man of peace, except when talking.

W. F. H., Ind.:

1. Who is Capt. David Payne's address? 2. Please what was the name Oklahoma derived? 3. Were wild Turkey found in Indiana?

I. Topeka, Kans., we think. 2-3. Do not know.

S. L. G., Linton, Pa.: We have no copy of the laws of Pennsylvania. Under the laws of Ohio the young man lost his vote. The police of whom probably knew what they were not when they refused his vote.

C. V., Winsor, Ill.:

Can you tell me why the rebel soldiers were allowed to vote when they first applied the same to them?

Cannot say, unless it was because their principal food was johnnie-cake.

J. H., Gastonville, Ill.: Here are two recipes you might try: 1. Mix 50 grains bromide of potassa with 25 grains each aromatic powder and white sugar; make up into 12 powders, one to be taken two or three times a day. 2. Gelsemium, one-half grain; lupulin, three grains; dissolved on signs of improvement are shown.

D. M., Ferndale, Ind.: It would take too much space to go over the ground you suggest. A very neat and interesting little book on the subject is "Resumption and the Silver Question," by Henry V. Poor, embracing a sketch of the coinage and of the legal tender currencies of the United States and other nations. Write to Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O., or to the publishers, H. V. & H. W. Poor, 68 Broadway, New York city.

W. H., Kansas, Ill.:

Please give a short sketch of Lorenzo Dow, the great preacher.

Adopting the doctrines of the Methodists in the spring of 1796, when 19 years old, against the wishes of his family, he became an itinerant preacher. His youth and eccentricity long prevented his recognition by the Methodist Conference, but he finally received a regular license to preach, and, in spite of contumely and hardships of all kinds, persevered for nearly 40 years, with enthusiasm, and often with astonishing effect. He traveled over England and Ireland, and almost every part of the United States, and is said to have preached to more persons than any other man of his time. His wife Peggy, to whom he was married in 1804, accompanied him in all his peregrinations. His eccentricity of manner and dress excited prejudice against him, and in many parts of the country he was familiarly known as "Crazy Dow." His journal and miscellaneous writings were published in 1816. He died in Georgetown, D. C., in 1834.

J. S. M., New Holland, Pa.:

Please state how magnets are made.

A loadstone, a piece of iron ore found in the earth, is called a natural magnet. A piece of malleable iron brought into contact with one or its poles is converted into a magnet. Steel can also be magnetized in the same way, but the full effect will not be produced at once, and will be much less than on the iron. Cast iron resists the magnetizing action of the magnet with about the same force as cast steel does. If the soft iron is withdrawn from the magnet it will return at once to its former condition, but the steel will become a permanent magnet, like the loadstone. To magnetize a steel bar completely the bar must be rubbed several times in the same direction, from end to end, against one of the poles of a strong magnet. An electro magnet is a piece of soft iron, generally in the shape of a horseshoe, with a coil of copper wire wound around its ends. The iron is temporarily magnetized by passing through the coil an electric current, from a galvanic battery. The power of an electro-magnet is vastly greater than that of the permanent horseshoe magnet. The largest horseshoe steel magnets support from 50 to 100 pounds; but large electro-magnets may be made to support more than a ton.

J. C. S., Sandusky, O.:

I see by the PLAIN that the Tichborne claimant has been released from prison. Please give a short sketch of this celebrated case.

Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, an English nobleman, sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York April 20, 1854. The ship was wrecked and all on board supposed to be lost. In 1865 Lady Tichborne, Sir Roger's mother, began advertising for her son, whom she believed to be alive. In 1866 a butcher in Nagga Wagga, Australia, supposed to be Arthur Orton, but calling himself Thomas Castro, asserted that he was Sir Robert Tichborne and had been saved from the wreck. He went to London and then to Paris, where, in 1867, he met Lady Tichborne, who accepted him as her son and supplied him with money. Nearly every other member of the family repudiated him as an imposter. He began suit for the recovery of the estates, but trial was delayed, and in 1868 Lady Tichborne died. Then the claimant realized money on the sale of bonds payable on his coming into possession of his property. May 11, 1871, the trial was begun, and it lasted, with two adjournments, 103 days, when the jury interposed before all the testimony was in and said they were satisfied the claimant was not Sir Roger. He was not-suited and arrested for perjury. His trial began April 23, 1873, and continued 188 days to February 28, 1874, when he was found guilty and sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. The expenses of the trials compelled the mortgaging of the estates. Thousands still believe the pretentions of the claimant. He was an exemplary prisoner and gained over three years' time by good behavior.

Bert, Oscola, Ind.:

1. Is there a company in Elkhart, Ind., that manufactures band instruments? 2. Give a brief biography of Lew Wallis.

1. Do not know. Write to the postmaster, with request to deliver if there is such a company there. 2. He was born in 1788; educated at Easton and Cambridge; served in the seven years' war under Lord Granby, and succeeded to the peerage in 1762. Before then he had represented the borough of Eye in the House of Commons. An aide-de-camp and favorite of the king, he was made governor of the tower in 1770, but he nevertheless opposed the measures which led to the American war. His regiments, however, being ordered to embark for the war, he accompanied them and displayed great military talents, highly distinguishing himself at Brandywine and Charlestown. He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but was forced to surrender at Yorktown. Soon after this he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief, where, in December, 1791, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was appointed a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord lieutenancy expired, and he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France, in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he again accepted the governor-generalship of India, but soon after his arrival he fell ill of a fever, and died while on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares.

S. L. J., Hendrysburg, O.:

1. Where can I get "Sargeant's Eclectic Speller?" 2. Was the Credit Mobilier composed of a majority of Democrats or Republicans?

1. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo, O. 2. Pretty equally divided, we think. It was not a political but a money-making scheme.

C. T. F., Butte City, Mont.:

1. What is the lowest denomination in which United States bonds are issued? 2. Can they be obtained through National banks? 3. Will these banks accept them for their face value? 4. Had negroes in the state of New York prior to the late war, the right to vote under any conditions?

1. Fifty dollars. 2-3. Yes. 4. He must have resided in the state three years, and owned a freehold worth $250, free of all incumbrance.

C. W., Odebolt, Iowa:

1. Is B. H. Vandervilt a Democrat? 2. Also Jay Gould? 3. Does the log cholera trouble in Nebraska? 4. How many railroads does Jay Gould own or manage?

1-2. We do not believe they have any politics. They go with the party that promises them the best returns for the time being. 3. Occasionally. 4. He is interested in so many that it is impossible to say how many he controls.

J. K. S., Baldwin, City:

1. Have our law-makers any right to keep the Oklahoma lands out of the market, and keep settlers out, and at the same time employ cowboys to herd their immense flocks on the same? Why is the BLADE so irregular? I miss about one in five.

1. They have a perfect right to keep the lands out of the market and to keep settlers out, but they have no right there themselves. If any congressman is herding his stock there, without permission, he should be reported to the Secretary of the Interior, or to the War department. 2. Do not know; they are sent as regularly as clock work.

J. F. C., Fort Keogh, M. T.:

Please give a recipe for putting a fine glossy finish or polish on leather.

For patent leather goods, take one-half pound molasses or sugar, one ounce gum-arabic, and two pounds ivory black; boil them well together, then let the vessel stand until quite cooled, and the contents are settled; after which, bottle off. This may be used as a blacking in the ordinary way, no brushes for polishing being required. The lustre of Morocco is restored by a varnishing with the white of an egg, applied with a sponge. To make real Japan paste blacking for boots and shoes take three ounces ivory-black, two ounces coarse sugar, one ounce sulphuric acid, one ounce muriatic acid, one lemon, one tablespoonful sweet oil, and one pint vinegar. First, mix the ivory-black and sweet oil together, then the lemon and sugar, with a little vinegar to qualify the blacking; then add the sulphuric and muriatic acids, and mix them all well together. The sugar, oil and vinegar prevent the acids from injuring the leather, and add to the lustre of the blacking.

H. A., Chatham, N. Y.:

Can you give me any information about Mexico? Is it healthy? Is land cheap? Is it a good farming country?

Mexico has great diversities of climates within a narrow compass. The principal high plains in the vicinity of Mexico are the valleys of Toluca, 8,600 feet, of Tenochtitlan, 7,400 feet, of Actopan, 6,450 feet, and of Istla, 3,200 feet above sea-level. The valley of Istla produces the sugar-cane. Actopan yields cotton, Tenochtitlan and Toluca in the agave, from which is made the popular beverage of the country, the four different climates being thus distinctly and conspicuously marked. Mexico, being to a great extent a table-land, three-fifths of its area lying within the tropic, has not a tropical but a temperate climate. The Mexicans divide their country, with respect to climate, into Tierras Calientes (hot lands) which rarely exceed 900 feet in elevation, Tierras Templadas (temperate), ranging between 4,000 and 5,600 feet and Tierras Frias, (cold), above 7,000 feet. The coasts are hot, humid, and unhealthy. Here the rank vegetation reaches down to the seaside; and, in the shallow water, mangroves and mollusks decompose and spread pestilence. The plains of the interior, where the evergreen oak predominates, enjoy a delicious climate, perfectly healthy, and at the same time favorable to luxuriant vegetation. Higher up, the air, more rarefied, is also drier, and trees of vigorous growth disappear with unexpected rapidity. Hence a large proportion of the elevated plains are dry, barren, and desolate. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Oajaca, along the south coast, and near the capital; but they are generally slight and do little damage. The wild animals of Mexico are extremely numerous. The bison or buffalo, in Mexico called cibolo, comes in, midwinter, in immense herds, from the north-west. The grizzly bear inhabits the mountains in the north provinces. In solitary thickets, near lakes and rivers, lives the tapir. Among the feline animals are the jaguar, the cougar, or puma, the ocelot, jaguarundi, and tiger-cat. The tayacati and javali are singular species of the peccary. The forests swarm with porcupines, ant-eaters, gluttons, sloths, weasels, skunks, armadillos, cavies, and monkeys. Among the swimmers we find the manati, or sea-cow (chiefly in the lagoons of the east coast). The west coasts are frequented by whales and seals. The feathered tribes of Mexico are countless. In the rivers we find the crocodile and the cayman. A species of murex, yielding a fine purple dye, is found on both coasts, but chiefly on the west. The pearl-fishery, once so profitable in the Gulf of California, has declined. Mexico is abundantly stocked with domesticated animals, introduced by the Spaniards. Horned horses and cattle have indeed grown wild in many parts, and now occupy, in immense herds and droves, the great plains of the interior. The chief cattle farms are in the inner states, where herds of 30,000 or 40,000 are not uncommon. The grazier derives all his gains from the flesh, fat and hides of his cattle. The sheep farms are mostly in the north parts, and, though often on a great scale, are in their husbandry very primitive and rude, the wool is coarse, and little care is bestowed on the sheep. Horses are very numerous in Mexico; the north frontiers are frequented by immense droves in a perfectly wild state. Mules are also numerous; 100,000 of them are said to be constantly employed by carriers and in the mines. Mexico possesses a variety and abundance of vegetable productions known to hardly any other portion of the earth. The forests near the coast display the grandest forms of tropical vegetation. There may be seen in the gigantic mahogany, the Brazil-wood, the Campeachy-wood, ebony, yellow, and iron wood, intermingled with the elegant giant ferns and palms without number. At the absolute height of 3,000 feet oaks begin to predominate, associated with euphorbias and acacias. The oak disappears generally at the height of 10,000 feet while the pine species extend between the elevations of 6,000 feet and 12,500 feet. Plants of the cactus family are widely diffused. The best cultivated districts of Mexico are those which are situated near some of the richest mines in the plains. In the wildest and dreariest of the Cordilleras the opening of mines has never failed to call tillage into existence. On many parts of the table-land agricultureis much checked by the scarcity of water, to remedy which reservoirs and canals of irrigation have been constructed at great expense. Of the articles of food cultivated by the Mexicans the most important is maize. The districts most distinguished by the culture of this grain are the south and east parts of the state of Mexico, the states of Puebla, Queretaro, and Oajaca, and the neighborhood of Aguas Calient es, in Zacatecas. Wheat and barley are cultivated successfully at an elevation of 7,000 feet. In habitants of the Tierras Calientes and the seacoasts look for their ordinary food to the banana and plantain. To the same region belongs the manioc. Another important object of cultivation is Spanish pepper (capsicum), which is consumed by the inhabitants in enormous quantities. Among the cultivated plants of Mexico there is none more important or characteristic than the maguey (Agave Americana), from the sap of which is prepared the favorite drink of all classes. The filaments of the thick, fleshy leaves serve for the same purpose as hemp. Wines of excellent quality are produced; but this branch of culture and industry is still only in its infancy. The olive has received considerable attention. The oil made is equal to the best, and already nearly suffices for the home consumption. Tobacco is extensively produced; all the inhabitants, male and female, smoke, and the consumption of it in the country is enormous. Cotton was cultivated extensively in Mexico before the arrival of the Spaniards, and the plant is not an annual as in the United States, but continues productive for several years. The cochineal insect, so valuable for its dye, is a native product of Mexico formerly produced a considerable amount of silk, but not much is now grown. Mexico is very rich in mines of silver, gold, mercury, and the useful metals, and the product of the silver mines is of great value and importance. The chief manufactures are sugar and rum, aloes, wine and brandy, earthen and stone ware, glass, paper, and the thread and tissues of cotton, wool, and silk. Sugar and rum are made in numerous districts. The preparation of olive oils employs many mills.

Reader, Eaton Rapids, Mich.: We do not know the address of any one in charge of an institution of the kind you inquire about. They can be found in most of the large cities, and their rules and regulations differ.

J. L. M., Early, O.:

1. How many saloons are there in Toledo? 2. How many are run by Democrats and how many by Republicans? 3. The same of Cincinnati.

1. There were 525 in the county that paid the tax. 2. Do not know; the Ohio saloonkeeper generally changes his politics to suit the issues of the campaign. 3. About 2,000 in the county.

B. F. B., Carrottsville, Tenn.:

How many states have abolished capital punishment?

Michigan and Wisconsin—do not remember any others.

A. C. L., Garrettsville, O.:

Are ashes from hard coal of any utility for fuel or garden purposes?

Yes, but inferior in quality to those made from wood. If they contain many cinders from not having been thoroughly burned, they are more suited to heavy than to light soils.

A. B., Carrollton, Mo.:

1. What State has the largest school fund? 2. Give the number of school houses. 3. The average monthly paid to teachers in each State. 4. What State has the largest corn yield, wheat, and oats?

1. Probably Texas will have, when all her lands are disposed of. 2. The total number of public school buildings in the United States is 104,232; whole number of public schools, elementary and high, 225,480; number of sittings provided, 8,468,731; total value of school property, $211,411,749. 3. The table below is taken from the census report of 1880:

Alabama	$21 66	Missouri	$36 31
Arizona	76 54	Montana	63 23
Arkansas	35 62	Nebraska	31 38
California	76 95	Nevada	59 45
Colorado	57 95	New Hampshire	38 12
Connecticut	41 56	New Jersey	41 42
Dakota	52 31	New Mexico	31 97
Delaware	37 90	New York	40 71
Dist. of Columbia	61 74	North Carolina	21 57
Florida	25 50	Ohio	35 79
Georgia	30 26	Oregon	38 63
Idaho	54 73	Pennsylvania	35 52
Illinois	38 76	Rhode Island	48 25
Indiana	38 80	South Carolina	21 21
Iowa	39 56	Tennessee	28 45
Kansas	37 56	Texas	28 01
Kentucky	29 71	Utah	42 48
Louisiana	40 02	Vermont	21 81
Maine	28 59	Virginia	26 63
Maryland	42 19	Washington	35 97
Massachusetts	58 49	West Virginia	27 61
Michigan	39 05	Wisconsin	29 96
Minnesota	33 84	Wyoming	60 23
Mississippi	29 10		

4. Illinois produces the most corn, wheat and and oats; Iowa second on corn and oats; Indiana second on wheat, closely followed by Ohio.

M. W., Chautauqua, N. Y.:

Please give a recipe for tanning mink skins.

The recipe below to tan any kind of fur skins has been given several times within the past two years, and will not be republished for some time: After having cut off the useless parts, and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next, mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre, and glauber salts (sulphate of soda,) in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inwards, and place it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours wash the skin clean, and apply in the same manner as before, a mixture of one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax, and two ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt, and two ounces saleratus, in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for 24 hours; then ring out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine sand paper and pumice stone.

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[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive it after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.

Letter containing 20c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.

Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.

Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.

Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.

Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.

Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.

Letter containing 30c., no date, signed Wm Campbell.

Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.

Letter containing $1, to pay for seven copies, dated at Deer Creek, no State.

Letter containing 60c, dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Mineral City, Ind., no name signed.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed D. P. Van Hamm, per J. Black, P. M.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.

Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.

Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.

Letter containing 25c, no date, paper to go to Edwin Rucker.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed D. M. Redman, paper to go to John Black.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Caseville, no State, signed F. Crawford.

If E. B. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair

A list of 15 names, no date, no order.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bostine.

Letter containing 25c, no date or name.

Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley O., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Dewson.

Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.

Letter containing $1, dated at Peele, no State signed Charles Sly.

Letter containing 30c, dated at Lemore, Cal., no signature.

Letter containing $1, dated at Dow, Wabash Co., Ind., no signature.

Letter containing 20c, dated at Guilford, no State, paper to go to L. W. Thrall, signed L. L. Rowland.

Letter containing 25c, dated at Garrett, signed C. Boon.

If G. E. Mathews, of Georgetown, will give his full address the matter will be looked up.

Letter containing 90c, dated at Colebrook, no State, paper for D. Chambers, signed George Taylor, P. M.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac D. Leslie.

Letter containg $1, dated at Beloit, no State signed James F. Murray.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed L. H. Devoe.

Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. Doty.

Letter containing $2, no date, signed S. W. Halter.

Letter containing 25c, no date, paper for Esale Hines, signed A. L. Davis.

Letter containing $, dated at Sharon, Kan., no signature.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

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Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 30
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 05
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Great Readers.

Americans are supposed to be the greatest readers of newspapers in the world. They are, with the exception of one other nationality—the Hungarians. In that country the peasants, with very rare exceptions, know how to read, take an active part in public affairs, discuss and judge political measures, and are often elected members of the municipal bodies. Mme. Adam, who recently wrote a charming book of travels in Hungary, was told that there is not a town without its literary club. In the cafes you find as many papers as in France. The most insignificant journal has its readers. A city of 25,000 inhabitants is mentioned where, among its numerous clubs and restaurants, there was one which took in 105 newspapers, dailies and weeklies—an incredible number. The list is posted up in the establishment, and includes journals in Hungarian, German and English, treating of politics, literature, agriculture, education, and even the fashions. At one moment they are piled together in a mass, to be distributed the next over the large room and devoured.

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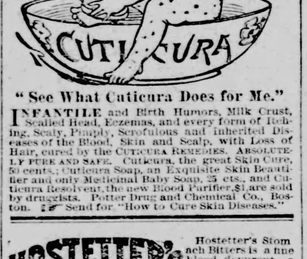

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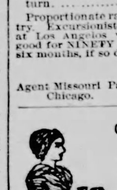

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THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1884.

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Circulation Last Week, 167,000.

READY FOR 1885.

The campaign of 1884 is finished, and CLEVELAND wins; but the BLADE opens to-day the fight for the supremacy of the Nation in 1888. The Right will conquer in the end. The BLADE starts on the broad platform of Protection—protection to American industries and American workingmen, protection to the Nation from ignorance, protection to the voters of every color in the exercise of their right to the ballot in every section of the land, and last, protection to the youth and to the homes of our land from the accursed Rum Power.

To-day we begin the battle on this platform. Meanwhile, the BLADE will also be made the best paper for the family, the farm, the workshop, the store—for every sort and condition of people—that is anywhere published.

We ask all who indorse our platform, all who want an unexcelled newspaper, to subscribe, and to ask all their friends to do so.

The circulation, as given above, is enormous, and our campaign friends are renewing in shoals. Advertisers will make a note of the unexampled medium the BLADE presents for reaching the very best classes of the community, and act accordingly.

TO THE WORK!

The Weekly Blade For 1884-5.

We have no apologies to make for asking the friends of sound political action, as well as those who want a first-class family paper, to assist in extending the circulation of the Weekly BLADE. It is probably the best-liked and the best-abused paper in America, for the reason that it has views and opinions, and enunciates them without fear or favor. Those who do not agree with us, admit this. The BLADE never counts cost. Its conductors are not working for favor. What they advocate they believe, and though they differ widely from many of their best friends, all admit that its face is turned in the right direction. We mean to do good.

We want a larger circulation by a half than we ever had. There are questions of vital importance to humanity now before the people, and the coming year is going to be one of fierce and heated agitation. The BLADE will be found in the van, doing its best for the right, as it sees it. Give us the field to do good in, and we will try to fill it.

☞ Renew your subscription immediately and send another name with your own.

CLEVELAND AND THE VOTE.

Under the above caption, the New York *Sun*, while conceding the election of CLEVELAND, makes the following stinging commentary on his canvass in his own state:

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own ward. If he had been running for alderman he would have been rejected by his nearest neighbors.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own city. If he had been running this year for mayor of Buffalo, the votes of his fellow-citizens would have declared him unworthy to fill that office.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own county. If he had been running again for sheriff of Erie, the people of that county would have expressed their preference for some other hangman.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own congress district.

Grover Cleveland narrowly escaped defeat in his own state. The people of New York have had an opportunity to study him. He has only a minority of the votes of New Yorkers; he lacks many thousands of a majority. If he had been running once more for governor, he would have been beaten by the ballots of the men who know him best. He was nominated for president on the assurance of his managers that he was the one man able to carry New York for the Democracy. The vote shows that these pretensions as to his strength at home were absolutely unfounded. Grover Cleveland did not pull the Democratic party through. He was pulled through in spite of himself by anti-Democratic voters who had grudges and animosities against Mr. Blaine; and a very tight squeeze it was after all.

Just a few hundred votes the other way would have beaten Grover Cleveland in the United States for President of the United States.

IN a few weeks we shall send a reliable man to Kansas to investigate the effect of Prohibition in that state. The facts exactly and precisely as they are will be written and published, with such deductions as the facts will justify. The tour will result in something of interest.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

APPARENTLY there is not in any quarter a notable improvement in business, and it is only by a hopeful exercise of the imagination that the general trade of the country can be regarded as more than holding its own. The revival of activity in commerce and manufactures which has been anticipated from time to time, and to which it was hoped the country was certainly tending, however its progress might be delayed by political events, is still in the future, and at what distance away is yet a mere matter of conjecture. Some of the more enthusiastic theorists predict that it is near, while many of the practical men regard it as far away. The most that can now be said is that the best efforts of all classes of business men and capitalists should be used to keep industrial and trade interests from greater depression than that from which they now suffer. Nothing can be expected from the governmental administration or from politicians, and all must help themselves, help each other, protect their own interests and the common interests of all.

SOME more stoppages of mills and reduction of wages to the extent of five and ten per cent. are reported by *Bradstreets*. The stagnation in the great iron industries continues. Money is not going to the wheat regions as freely as was anticipated, and it is therefore concluded that but little grain is being marketed. Low prices for all fabrics are the rule. Collections are slow, but failures do not show much increase, and generally involves only small dealers. There is a plethora of money in all the banks, showing that the country at large is impregnably solvent in its commercial relations, but that business enterprises are not sufficiently promising to attract capital as an investment. This is a statement of the business situation as described by the best commercial authorities.

GOLD is flowing into the country, more than $8,000 having arrived within the past 45 days, and it is thought the importation will reach $20,000,000 before the close of the year.

DALRYMPLE, the famous Dakota wheat grower, says his crop this year cost him about 35 cents a bushel.

NEARLY 20 years has elapsed since the close of the rebellion, yet there are now on the rolls 322,756 pensioners, the additions last year figuring up 35,414. Since 1861 927,922 claims have been filed, and the total disbursements have reached $678,846,834.

IN only one department of trade is there any premonition of improvement. The substantial advance in cotton recently has produced more steadiness in cotton goods, though no changes in prices are reported.

THE weather has been highly favorable for November, and crop advices have been highly satisfactory. The weight of evidence is in favor of a considerable reduction in the wheat acreage.

SINCE the last issue of the BLADE the cholera in Paris has grown into greater proportions and although the Parisians themselves do not seem to have become panic-stricken, foreigners are leaving, and the American homeward bound steamers are loaded with passengers fleeing from the pestilence. It is said that it has also made its appearance in Belgium, and it will no doubt soon appear elsewhere, though it may not be violent until next spring. Quarantine measures do not seem to be effective in keeping it, as has been the case hitherto, confined to the shores of the Mediterranean.

A COMPROMISE is said to have been reached between the Gladstone government and the Tories, to the effect that the House of Lords shall at once pass the Franchise bill, which, several days ago, passed the House of Commons, and that the so-called Redistribution bill shall be at once introduced for passage in the House. It remains to be seen how true this is, but appearances point in that way.

GEN. GORDON'S latest letter is to the effect that he is safe in Khartoum, that his position is good, and his troops are in excellent spirits. He says that the Mahdi receives European papers regularly so that he kept posted as to the movements of British troops in Europe. Meanwhile the anxiety in England in regard to Nile matters is so great that a preliminary vote for a million pounds for the expenses was practically unopposed in Parliament. The expenditures, it is said, reach nearly half a million pounds weekly.

JAPAN has just adopted a conscription law modeled on those of France and Germany. Every young man when he reaches a certain age must enter the army and remain three years in strict military service, and then he serves four years more in the reserves. In consequence many are leaving for the United States and British Columbia to stay until past the age for this military service.

A PICTURE WITH A MORAL TO IT, FREE!

Send a postal for a cartoon illustration which has a moral to it. It should be hung up in every place where people can see it. Address a postal for the cartoon, "Do you see any good coming out of it?" Sent free by mail. It should be hung up everywhere. Send postal to BLADE, Toledo, O. We want them hung in every store, factory and shop in the United States.

ONE of the peculiar results of the late election is to be found in Kansas. Although it is ST. JOHN'S own state, he polls not much more than 4,000 votes in it, and Mr. BLAINE'S plurality reaches a rising 60,000, being almost the same figures as the GARFIELD majority. Yet only a few weeks before the close of the campaign there were certain high authorities on national politics who were predicting a "revolution" which would wrest Kansas and other great Western states from the Republican column.

NO PAPER in the United States ever attained so large a circulation as the WEEKLY BLADE, which is because no paper ever deserved it. We shall make it still better the coming year. Renew at once.

HARD times always tell against the party which is in power. No doubt the Republican vote on the 4th inst. suffered through the evidence that business is not in good shape, and though the exaggerated reports of the depression and stagnation, which were made current by the opposition press,

CLEVELAND CHOSEN.

The face of the returns puts CLEVELAND in the Presidential chair. BLAINE has the electoral votes of all the Northern States except Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana—a total of 182. CLEVELAND has the Solid South—153 votes; New York, 36; Connecticut, 6; New Jersey, 9; and Indiana, 15. Total, 219.

CLEVELAND would have been beaten had there been a fair election in the South. There is no occasion to repeat the shameful methods by which the Republican majorities in at least five of the late rebel states have been persistently denied their voice in public affairs, both State and National, for years. The Southern Bourbons have won by fraud, and the result is the choice of a Democratic President—not by a fair, untrammeled vote, but by fraud. His title may be technically perfect, but it is unjust. The great principle which is the corner-stone of our republican form of government—that a majority in each state shall rule—has been shamefully violated.

The Democratic party wins through the South alone, and the South will reap the substantial fruits of the victory. CLEVELAND is but a figure-head. He was placed in nomination, not because of any particular fitness, not because of eminent public service, but solely because it was assumed that he could carry his own state, with her 36 electoral votes, for the Democracy. He was an obscure man, whose life has been devoted to shameful debauchery and licentiousness; a man without any of the elements of greatness within himself, and selected as the tool through whose means the Democracy, very hungry and very thirsty, might capture the spoils of office. Both the man and the means by which he was elevated to the highest position in the Republic, are a shame and a reproach to the nation.

HOW TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION.

Mr. P. N. Campbell, of Scapo, Kansas, writes as follows:

"In your last week's number you say if prohibition was submitted in Ohio the state would roll up a majority of 75,000 in favor of it. Now will you be so good as to tell us in Kansas through the BLADE how you would go to work to enforce the law after you got it. That is something we can't do in Kansas, notwithstanding we polled about 30,000 for the law. We have had thousands of indictments, but the trouble is when any one takes hold of it he must follow it up and it takes time and money and trouble, and in many localities he is in danger of his life."

There is but one way to bring about Prohibition anywhere and it ought to be the simplest thing in the world in a state like Kansas, excepting, always, the border towns where there is very little of law and order.

A state may vote Prohibition till doomsday without effecting anything, unless there is a stern purpose on the part of the Prohibitionists to actually prohibit. It cannot be done in one or 20 years, anywhere. It requires constant effort, constant watchfulness, constant expense, constant self-sacrifice, and sleepless vigilance on the part of those who have determined to destroy the great national curse.

To carry a prohibition amendment to the constitution of a state is the easiest thing in the world. Everybody not interested in the manufacture and sale of liquors knows that the trade ought to be wiped out of existence, and as it is as easy to cast a vote for destroying it, as one against it, they do it. But the voting goes for nothing unless the vote is supplemented by work. An amendment means nothing unless proper legislation is had as to its enforcement, and legislation is good for nothing unless there is a power behind it to enforce it.

That power must be Leagues of the best men in each community, to whom the people must furnish means for the enforcement of the law. Lawyers must be employed to take charge of these cases, and they must be not only men skilled in their profession but must be those whose hearts are in the cause, and who will do their duty quite as much because their hearts are in the cause as for the fees they earn. The officers of these Leagues must have the countenance of the good people of the communities, and public sentiment must be kept up to the point of more than sustaining them. Whenever a man offends against the law there must be no mercy shown, but the law must be enforced and the penalties exacted to the last degree.

And these Leagues must be continued year after year, and year after year, till the traffic is rooted out completely and the children of the state are safe.

Our correspondent strikes the root of the trouble when he says it takes time and money to follow it up. It requires both. If it is not worth following up it had better not be commenced. If the deliverance of a community from the beggary, crime and misery that follows the rum trade is not worth time, trouble and money, all efforts for the rescue of the world from the great curse may as well be given up, and the country turned over to the tender mercies of the Brewers and Distillers.

Prohibition was enacted in Maine thirty years ago, and the state is not yet freed from the curse of Rum. Liquor is still brought into the state and drank, and there is still drunkenness in Maine. The richest and most influential citizens of the state defied the law and dared the Prohibitionists to attack them. But they did attack them, they did enforce the law, and to day the country districts are practically free from the curse, and in the cities it is driven into holes and corners, and both drinking and selling is considered disreputable. Even in its largest city it is more trouble to get a drink of liquor than it is worth to anybody but the confirmed sots who will have it at any cost.

What has been done in Maine can be done in Kansas, and will be if the same means are used. Prohibition is so much of a success in Maine that its citizens by a vote that approached unanimity, made it perpetual by incorporating it in the constitution of the state, and immediately the Leagues were re-organized for a still more vigorous attack upon Rum. The next year will bring it nearer its final extinction.

Kansas has only had a Prohibitory law three years, and there is no reason for discouragement as yet. When there is an organization by townships and counties, when a systematic effort has been made to enforce it, backed with influence and means, and no good comes of it, then there may be some cause for discouragement.

Prohibition can be enforced, but not without organization and effort. If men simply vote Prohibition, and then fold their hands, Rum-sellers will laugh at them and go on spreading death as before. The securing of the law is the easiest part of it. The enforcement of the law after it is enacted is the difficult end of the work. Maine has demonstrated that it can be done. It needs only organization, and the making of it somebody's business.

The first necessity is organization. You want to know your strength in every township. You want the names on paper. You want for leaders your best and most thorough-going men. You want to organize leagues, made up of men who can neither be purchased nor intimidated, men who appreciate the importance of the situation, and are willing to give it the time necessary to the accomplishment of the great purpose. Thorough and effective organization is the first and prime necessity. With this, prohibitory legislation can be procured, and Prohibition can be enforced after the legislation is had. Without organization nothing can be done.

NO PAPER in the United States gives so much matter, so good matter and such a variety of matter as the WEEKLY BLADE, at any price. It is sent post paid to any address for $1 a year, or 3 months for 30 cents. Send in your subscriptions. Specimen copies sent to any address free of charge.

THE New York *Financial Chronicle*, which supported the candidacy of CLEVELAND, rises up with the remark that the payment of the public debt is a "folly," to which the Democratic administration will put a stop. The able editor seems to forget that the Republican party has a working majority in the Senate. And the payment of the national debt can only be stopped by the passage of laws, in which process the Senate can prevent any fool measure like the one indicated above.

THERE is nothing to be gained by talk over the late election. What is, is. What may be, may be. Those who feel the necessity of crushing out the Liquor traffic, whether they voted for BLAINE or ST. JOHN, should come together and work hand-in-hand to this end. The BLADE wants Prohibition, and will support all measures to secure it. Close up the ranks, and don't haggle over methods. Anything that strikes the evil is good enough. The point is to strike.

A LOOK AHEAD.

Many of the Democratic papers of the country are assuming that CLEVELAND will be the candidate of his party for re-election in 1888. In fact, one hopeful organ of the Northern wing of the party argues that CLEVELAND'S appointments will be made with a view to this end, and that therefore the control of national affairs will be kept in the hands of Northern Democrats, giving to the Southern Bourbons only those offices within their own section.

There are many reasons why CLEVELAND will not be the Democratic candidate in 1888. In the first place, the offices are not numerous enough to go around. There are not one tenth as many positions as there are hungry Democrats, firmly convinced that their party service entitles them to generous recognition. The disappointed nine-tenths will bitterly oppose the man who has dashed their hopes of preferment.

In the second place, CLEVELAND is liable to come to grief in attempting to steer a middle course between the Northern Democratic Scylla and the Southern Bourbon Charybdis. If he attempts to divide the patronage on the theory of giving the prizes to the states that elected him, he will have the vast mass of the Northern wing of the party against him in the National convention of 1888. On the contrary, if he attempts to distribute the offices impartially to men of all parts of the country, the South will defeat his aspirations for a renomination. The South was passive at Chicago last June. The ex-Confederate delegates did not care who was the nominee, so that he could be victorious. They wanted to get the party into power, feeling sure that then the South would step into the leadership, as she did in the palmy days "befoah the wah, sah." The Presidency has been captured, and the next step the South will take will be into supreme leadership. If CLEVELAND neglects to obey its behests, a more pliant tool for its ambition will be the nominee four years hence.

But our Bourbon friends also must no forget his extraordinary letter of acceptance of last August. We reproduce one of the best paragraphs from that remarkable document, the idea of which was stolen from a similar utterance by President HAYES:

> When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters to one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

Although this paragraph is a recommendation that the Constitution be so amended as to make a President ineligible for re-election, it was at the time it was made public taken as an assurance that CLEVELAND, if elected, would not be again a candidate. Our own idea is that he felt that there would be no chance of such a thing as a second nomination for him, and he made a virtue of a foreordained necessity. There are too many men of national reputation as statesmen in the ranks of the Democracy for them ever to renominate the ex-hangman of Erie county for the Presidency.

DON'T fail to renew your BLADE before the time expires. By renewing in time it saves us much labor and expense, and ensures the receipt of the paper to the subscriber without break or interruption. Renew immediately.

AN energetic effort is to be made by the Catholic Total Abstinence union to induce Catholics so enter into a total abstinence movement.

☞ Notice an advertisement of Holiday Presents in next week's BLADE.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

GROVER CLEVELAND, probably the worst man for the position in the United States, has been elected to the Presidency, by a beggarly thousand or such a matter of votes which gave him the state of New York. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, the candidate of the Prohibitionists, received in New York nearly 20,000 votes, all of which properly belonged to BLAINE. Had the Prohibitionists of New York voted as they should have voted, for BLAINE, the country would have been saved the indelible disgrace which has been fastened upon it.

We do not accuse the Prohibitionists who voted for ST. JOHN with any improper motives, but we do deplore their folly. Innocently they played into the hands of their mortal enemies, the Brewers and Distillers, and did them more service than if they had openly joined the Democratic party, and voted for CLEVELAND outright.

They did not know that in the convention that nominated ST. JOHN there were men acting as Prohibitionists who were there in the interest of the Democratic party, and who did what was in them to engineer the movement, knowing that in all close states there was enough Prohibition Republicans to turn the scale if they could be induced to hold to ST. JOHN. They did not know that two-thirds of the Prohibition literature circulated during the campaign was paid for by the Democratic National Committee, and that the expenses of the hippodroming in this interest came from the same treasury. They did not know that as late as the first of October the Prohibition vote was hawked by conscienceless scoundrels in the political market, for a price, and the Democracy paid these disguised Democrats for the continuance of the movement.

What then have the Prohibitionists accomplished by their ballots? Instead of striking a blow at Rum they have voted as the Brewers and Distillers desired them to do, with the Rum-Mills of New York and Chicago.

They have seated a man in the Presidential chair who is a notorious and acknowledged debauchee, whose every inspiration is Rum-colored, whose life is Rum-soaked, whose associates and confidants are of the same class, who, in his letter of acceptance, made a direct bid for the Rum vote; a man who was so little esteemed that he could not carry his own precinct, ward, city or county, and who by an honest count was beaten decisively in his own state.

They have put into possession of the Government, including all its patronage, the Rum-controlled element of the country, and the old, Solid South Rebel element, the worst element in New York City, the thieves and robbers who have fattened upon the public where they have control, and who have been waiting 24 years for a grab at the national treasury. In short, the Government has been turned over by the action of the Prohibitionists to the very worst element in American politics, the very element they are at war with, and that without possible hope of advancing the cause. Prohibitionists by their votes in New York have turned over the government of the United States to a liquor drinker, whose influence will be in the future as it has been in the past thrown to the liquor interest, and belittled their strength at the same time.

The Republican Prohibitionists who voted for ST. JOHN, might have some consolation for the results of their action if they had accomplished anything for the cause they have at heart. But they have, on the contrary, belittled it and made it absurd. The majority of the voters of Ohio believe in Prohibition, and yet their strength may properly be set down by the enemies of Prohibition at 14,000. The majority of the voters of the State of New York are Prohibitionists, and yet their strength, taking the vote for St. John, can only be counted at less than 20,000! And so on in all the States. The management of the Democracy, and the private ends of ST. JOHN have inflicted an injury upon the cause which will take years to repair.

Something will come of Prohibition when those who actually desire Prohibition learn that they can never succeed by making Prohibition a side-show for either party. It should never enter into national politics, for the sufficient reason that in a national struggle it can never secure unity of action. There are other interests that must be considered, that make it impossible. It can never affect anything except as a distinct issue, voted upon as any other issue of the kind, that, on this question, men of all shades of political opinion may come together.

We have no reproach to make now, for it would be useless. The BLADE is not responsible for the fatal mistake. It warned Prohibitionists repeatedly as to what would be the effect of their action, and with good effect. Where the Prohibitionists are the strongest, the BLADE has the largest circulation, and ST. JOHN got the fewest votes. The mischief is done and cannot be undone. But there is a future, and to the future must be left the correction of the errors of the past. Come what may, the duty of all good men is to do what is possible to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

ONLY a few years ago and the telephone was not even thought of. Now it has been introduced into the far-away lands of New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, Formosa, and in Borneo, where the natives call it the "hell talker." It is not strange that they are overwhelmed with the wonder of it.

TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

Will the friends of Temperance be good enough to send us the addresses of the active Temperance men in their localities, and for that matter anywhere in the United States. We want as many as possible, and as soon as possible.

THE Catholic bishops of Baltimore do not mean anybody shall find out what they are doing in their plenary council now in session there. The proceedings in public sessions are in Latin, and they only talk English when their discussions are secret.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Everybody has Holiday presents to make, or should have, The BLADE has a list of suitable goods for presents, the most appropriate and useful of any that can be procured anywhere. We have not space to make our announcement this week, but we request all who contemplate gladdening the hearts of their children, sons and daughters, sweethearts and lovers, to take notice of an advertisement that will appear next week. We have a number of things which we want considered.

AN UNSETTLED POINT.

The late civil war was waged on the question of slavery. The Southern and Democratic proposition was, in the language of the infamous DRED SCOTT decision, that a negro had no rights that a white man is bound to respect. The Republican party, acting up to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which asserts that all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which is liberty, came off victor in the contest.

As a legitimate result of that victory, the stain of human slavery was wiped from the nation, and the negro was made a citizen. The ballot, and full equality before the law, were granted him, and secured by amendments to the federal constitution. Under that constitution, the right of the negro to vote is as sacred and inviolable as is that of the white man. The Democratic party, or at least the southern wing of it, denounces the guarantees of the constitution and denies the right of suffrage to him.

The Republican party came into existence as the party of liberty and progress. It brought freedom to the slaves, and made the chattel the political equal of his former master. Its corner-stone is the principle of the equality of human rights. So long as that equality is denied to one citizen of the Republic because of his race, because of the color of his skin, its mission is incomplete. The South yielded the slavery question at the point of the bayonet. It has not yet yielded the question of equal rights. That it must yield it is inevitable. Till it does, the mission of the Republican party is not completed. The poorest, the most defenceless man who claims American citizenship as his birthright must enjoy the privileges it confers, must discharge the duties it imposes, without hindrance or molestation. To oppose this is to oppose the spirit of the age, to attempt to stay the tide of advancing civilization. The Republican party has the right on its side, and it will triumph.

FOR elegantly engraved Wedding and Party invitations and cards send postal card to LOCKE & TROWBRIDGE, Toledo, Ohio. They make a specialty of this work, sending it by mail. They are reliable and responsible.

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

The rebellion of the agricultural inhabitants of the island of Skye, of which the cable dispatches bring us meager accounts, is due to the same general causes that for years have caused trouble in Ireland. The land in the Hebrides group of islands, of which Skye is one, belongs to a few great proprietors. These lease it to "tacksmen," who are middlemen between the owner and the cultivators of the soil, who sub-let the ground in small parcels, or "crofts," to the wretched peasantry. One who rents one of these "crofts" is a "crofter," and it is among these that the trouble has occurred.

The Hebrides Islands lie off the western coast of Scotland. The climate is cold and inclement, and the soil largely unfit for agricultural pursuits. The small tracts of level ground will produce potatoes, oats, etc., but the rest of the area is mountainous, rocky and sterile. The population is greater than the resources of the island can well bear, even in a favorable season. And the tiny areas held by the crofters are hardly more than mere garden-plots, or "patches," as a Western farmer would call them. And these wretched people hold these little areas surrounding their stone and turf cottages, not by lease, but as mere tenants at will of the tacksmen, who screw out of them absurdly high rents for their almost worthless holdings. These people could not subsist on the produce of the ground alone, but they are also fishermen and kelp-gatherers; and with these scanty sources of supply added, their lives are still but one unending struggle with poverty.

The causes of the uprising of these poor people are not clearly defined by the cablegrams; but with such unfavorable conditions surrounding their daily life, and ground down by a class of petty tyrants, untrammeled in their exactions by the absence of the owners of the soil, who are non-resident, it is not difficult to see that they have grievances which may well have become too intolerable to be borne in silence, while the law, unfortunately, affords them no relief.

WHEN you renew your subscription to the BLADE induce a neighbor to join you. It is as easy to send $2 as one. But be sure to renew yourself in time.

THERE is a possibility that the principles of civil service reform will be stringently applied in the National government in CLEVELAND'S administration, in a way that the Democrats will despise. First, the civil service law can not be repealed unless by the consent of the Senate, which is Republican. All the greater appointive offices of the government are filled by the President, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." That body may consider that the principles of the civil service could not be better carried out than by refusing to confirm CLEVELAND'S appointments, unless there were some deviation from duty on the part of the incumbent, and he were removed for cause, instead of for the purpose of making room for some ravenous Democratic striker. A refusal of the Senate to confirm an appointment would, under the law, allow the former incumbent to remain in occupancy. The practical effect of such a move on the part of the Republican majority of the Senate would be to retain in office the present Republican incumbents, in spite of the rage of the virtuous Democracy.

ORDER your Holiday Presents from the list that will appear in next week's issue of the BLADE.

AFTER all the work which the Independent Free Traders did in Massachusetts for CLEVELAND, they could not prevent Mr. BLAINE from carrying the state by a plurality of more than 34,000. Gov. ROBINSON goes back into the executive chair by a majority of upwards of 46,000.

NASBY.

The Corners Jollify Over the Election of Cleveland, Giving Credit Where Credit is Due.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
Nov. 16, 1884.

We wuz not misled. The nooze that cum to us, per Bascom's mule, wuz subsekently confirmed. Cleveland is electid!

When I think how cluss it wuz and how we won the fite, I am reminded uv the young Physiscian over at Seceshn Crik, which hed his fust case uv obstetrix. He wuz askt the next mornin how he got on?

"*Tollable*, tollable," was his reply. "The mother and child is both ded, but I hev hope uv pullin the old man thro!"

We won by the help uv the Prohibitionists and Independent Republikins, and by sinkin everything wich we clame ez Democratic, but we hev the Postoffises. That old man we hev pulled through.

His majority in Noo York is too close fur any moral effeck, but moral effeck ain't wat we are after. All the moral effeck we want is the Postoffis, the Custom House and the Internal Revenoo offis, with the places uv the Clerks, Postal Agents, and things appertainin. The moral effeck that we are hankerin after is a appropriashen to bild a noo Post Offis and Custom House at the Corners, with us ez contrakters, the slack-waterin uv Seceshn Crik, with us to do the work, the payment uv the debt inkurred by the Southern States in the attempt they made to sekoor the rite of floggin its laber, and the penshunin uv soljers jist the same ez the Fe rels is penshund.

In this latter acheevement I hev an espeshl intrest, for ez I served on both sides, and did jist ez much fitin on one side ez on tother, it wood be a curious Dimocratic government that woodent give me a penshun from both. The penshun bein $13 a month, ef I git it for Federal servis ez well ez Confedrit it will be $26 a month, and that alone will be a comfortable subsistence for me so long ez likker is only 5 cents a glass. Ef the Confedrits objeck on account uv my servis with the Fedrels, I kin safely swarc that I didn't do them any hurt, and ef the Fedrels objeck becoz I wuz with the Confedrits, I kin also swarc that I didn't do them no hurt. The heft uv the time I spent in both armies I wuz bizzily engaged in secretin myself in swamps. Any muskit I kerried is giltlis uv human gore.

The horn wuz tootid that the Corners mite assemble at the meetin house. The citizens wuz too smart for that. They knowed that on sich an okkasion the intrest wood centre at Bascom's, and they assembled there with grate yoonanimity. I never seed sich gladnis afore. The faces uv the saints wuz illuminated with exultashen and ther wuz no need uv speeches to voice the genral joy.

Ho wever I made a short speech and managed to hold the attenshun uv the crowd long enuff to prepose the follerin:

Wareas, The eleckshun uv that noble patriot, ex-sheriff Cleveland is ashoored, and the Dimocrisy uv the Yoonitid States after 24 years uv wandrin in the desert uv despare hev not only ther eyes but ther entire corporashens fixed in the Promist Land, it is seemly to give credit for this onexpectid result wher credit is doo. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corners recognizin the fact that without the assistance uv the Independent Republikins we shood never hev electid Cleveland, we tender them our hart-felt thanks, and ashoor em that ef they repent ever bein Republikins till we uv the Corners hev confidence into em, that we will take em in full fellowship, altuz pervided that never, ontil they hev become assimilatid, ez it were, to us, shel clame none uv the offises, and that we shel hev the sole privlege uv constrooin wat civil servis reely is.

Resolved, That the Dimocrisy uv the Corners believe in Civil Servis Reform, and that it may be carried out, we demand the removal uv the nigger Lubbock from the Postoffis, and Joe Bigler from the Internal Revenoo servis ez soon ez Cleveland is inoggeratid, and that sound, stanch Democrats be appintid in ther places. And further, ez they are certain to go, we sejest that they don't wait till the 4th uv March, but that they resine to-wunst, and that President Arthur consult the President elect and make appintments accordin. Waitin is weery.

Resolved, That next to the Independent Republikins wich wantid to reform the Republikin party by turnin over the government to pernounst Dimocrats, all uv wich we approve uv, our thanks is doo the Prohibishists wich supportid St. John and thus kerried Noo York fur us. We uv the Corners appreshiate this assistance, ez is like the other, it cum onexpectid.

* * * * * *

I hev seen enthoosiasm afore but never any like that with greeted the reedin uv this resolooshen. I wuz in Noo Orleens when the nooze cum uv the defeet uv the Fedrels at Bull Run, I wuz in Memphis when we heerd uv the massacre uv the niggers at Fort Piller, but thet enthoosiasm wuz child's play compared with that manifested by the Corners when this resolooshen wuz read. That old saint, Dekin Pogram, yelled "Set em up!" and the struggle to git to the bar wuz terrific. But Bascom wuz the wildest enthoosiast uv the lot. "Gentlemen," sed he, tears uv joy suffosin his eyes, "this is mine. I don't often set up likker, for likker costs money and must be paid for, ez a rool, but when fanatikle temprance men vote to give the government over to the controle uv sich ez me, I can't stand on so small a matter ez a barl uv noo whiskey. Yoo are welcome, and I commence by askin yoo all to fill your glasses, and give three cheers fur St. John and his 20,000 supporters in Noo York, wich saved the likker biznis for four years anyhow."

The assemblage drank and the cheers wuz given with a will. I never heard more enthoosiastic cheerin, and ef St. John hed bin there he wood hev bin recompensed for his bein burned in effigy in his own home in Kansas. Enthoosiasm! I thought the people wood never quiet down. After Bascom hed got tired uv settin uv em up, Kernel M'Pelter, wich hez the distillery here, perposed three cheers and a tiger fur the Prohibitionists, then the good Deekin follered soot, and then I asked the crowd to take suthin with me. To this Bascom objectid. "To do this," sed he, "wood be jist the same ez tho I did it, and when I do it I want the credit uv it. But take suthin all the same. This is no time to stand onto trifles."

I then proposed this:

Resolved, That after the Independent Republikins and the Prohibishnists our thanks is doo to the Rev. Burchard, wich made the famous speech settin the raskle Blane agin "Rum, Romanism and Rebelyun."

This wuz agoin to pass, for the crowd wantid another drink, but Kernel M'Pelter remonstratid. "I oppose the adopshun uv this resolushen!" sed the Kernel, "for various reasons. Troo the reverend gentleman did us grate servis by draggin Romanism into the canvass at a very late skoate, but he is entitled to no credit for it. Ef yoo go to passin reslooshens complimentin the damfools uv the world, wich happen to upset suthin by ther damfoolery, where are you goin to stop? We should be kep passin resolooshens from now till to-morrer mornin, and while Bascom is in a liberal mood I want to attend more clusly to his bar. Rev. Burchard made that remark wich helpt us out so gloriously becoz he is a Ass ingrane, and cooden't help it. He had a speech, three words uv wich commenst with a R, and he hed ben waitin weeks to fur a chance to fire it off. He wood hev fired it off jist the same ef the tendency uv it hed bin to elect Blane instid uv Cleveland, and therefor why shood we resoloot fur him? He isn't entitled to any credit for enragin the Catholix who intendid to vote for Blane, for the poor ijeot hedn't the faintest ijee wat he wuz doin. Like any other Jackass, he hez a hind leg, wich hez to kick wunst in so long, and that wuz his time to kick! It is no credit to him that the kick happened to hit Blane in the stumick and dubble him up, for it wood hev kicked all the same ef Cleveland hed stood wher Blane wuz. It wuz Blane's misforchoon and Cleveland's good luck that the Republikin candidate happened to stand within range uv the hind hoof uv this Phenomenal Jackass.

"It is diffrent with the others, for they must hev knowd wat they wuz doin. The Independent Republikins must hev knowd that wat they wuz doin wood elect Cleveland, and tho I kin see no reason why they shood do ez they did, they are, all the same, entitled to our thanks. The same ez troo uv the Prohibishnists. Every one uv em wich wuz origonelly a Republikin must hev knowd that his vote fur St. John, on whose hed I invoke the blessin uv a Distiller, wuz a half vote fur Cleveland. They must hev actid with ther eyes open and are entitled to our thanks and congratoolashens, but the Soopreme Ass, Burchard, never!"

This resolooshen wuz lost, but the likker wuznt.

Bascom lost his head entirely and vacated the bar, and the Deekin and myself tried for a time to dispense his hospishnity, but the populis got beyond us. The spigot wuz set runnin, glasses wuz dispensed with and tin dippers took ther places, and the entire crowd helped themselves, cheerin lustily for St. John, George Wilyum Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher ez long ez they cood cheer at all. We wuz all on the floor the next mornin.

It wuz wildly enthoosiastic, and, but xin we be blamed? Honey hez come out uv the carkis, and after so long a waitin it wuz meet that the glorious event be be properly celebrated. The Post Offis is within site, and how I long for the time to come when I shel hev my own agin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Almost.)

CURRENT EVENTS.

Henry M. Stanley is lecturing in England on the horrors of African slavery.——It is rumored in Boston that the Rev. James Freeman Clarke will soon retire from active ministerial duty.——Lieut. Greely has gone to Washington to prepare his report, though he goes partly against the advice of physicians.——Seven hundred charters of national banks, whose aggregate capital is over $189,000,000, expire in 1885.——The explosion of ten tons of giant powder at a point four miles from Toledo,

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

Communications writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, but as you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper, write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

WOMAN'S WORK.

WHAT CAN SHE DO?

V.

Notwithstanding the fact that in the city of Boston alone there are 20,115 shop girls and 13,966 employed in domestic service, to say nothing of those engaged in other avocations, Miss Jennie Collins, the secretary and moving spirit of Boffin's Bower, a well known institution for the benefit of working women, declares that there are no superfluous girls, that each and every one is needed to do her part of the world's work as much as every working man, and that Massachusetts could not be so rapidly increasing in wealth and prosperity were it not for these laborers. Of the $170,000,000 accumulated annually in that city through the development of resources by hand and brain, women now earn a large proportion, and yet her pay is so generally meager that many suffer terrible privations, which are never told, but "are voiceless, powerless and forgotten."

This is no doubt true, and is another nail to clinch an argument which I shall advance in a certain direction by and by. The fact of this misery is sometimes used, however, to prove that the condition of women obliged to work is a great deal worse than it was years ago, and that the opening of avenues of employment has had the result of pushing more out into the world to take care of themselves. In other words these people believe that since statistics show that there are more boys than girls born into the world, men so dislike independence in women that they refuse to marry them, and therefore these superfluous creatures are compelled to be self-supporting. I shall not stop to discuss such an absurdity, but simply point to the fact that while more boys are born, fewer live to reach middle age, and that in the army of working-women widows and orphans form a large proportion. I agree, too, with Miss Collins that no working woman is "superfluous." The only feminine superfluity is she who dawdles through life, aiming at nothing, desiring naught but self gratification, and is a burden upon her friends or society.

The woman's industrial movement has made most rapid progress within the last quarter of a century, both here and in the old world. Harriet Martineau said when she visited this country in 1840, there were in Massachusetts but seven occupations open to women. They increased very slowly for many years after that, and indeed it has been only since the close of the war that the great strides forward have been made. Now there are in the United States at least three hundred ways in which an honest livelihood may be earned. All are not, of course, equally remunerative and pleasant, but that is true of men's work, and, in fact, of everything which is to be done in any situation in life. The thing is —as I have said before and as I shall say again and again—to bring to the labor whatever it may be, trained hands as well as brains, and success will bring pleasure. Of course there are gradations in work as in all else, and must necessarily be so long as human beings differ in mental and physical power, even though there is an adjustment of things altogether different from that now existing. It is, however, certain that the industrial condition of women in the United States is improving every day, and that the movement is growing constantly in strength. The effect will be to make it constantly easier for women to find work *for which she is prepared*, and to equalize her wages with those of men in like employments. More in regard to what has been done in this country will be developed further on.

In England, Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt," so pathetically sung in 1845, aroused public attention, not only to the condition of the working women of the lower classes, but to the distress existing among educated gentlewomen whose means of support misfortune had swept away. The latter was actually appalling, for those women not only had nothing with which to purchase bread, but they were unprepared in every way to get employment even of the most menial kind. Into the hands of those benevolent people, whose interest had been aroused, more facts came, and the feeling that much was to be done deepened in intensity. Efforts were made in various directions to open avenues of work for girls and women, schools of instruction in various arts and trades were established, and to-day the number employed outside of the factories and domestic service has reached an astonishing figure. I have not statistics for the last ten years, but in the ten years from 1861 to 1871 they had more than doubled, while the places opened to them in which to work for wages had largely increased. Those who have made the subject a matter of study claim, and no doubt with truth, that the improvement in the last decade has been greater still, while the condition of women in the factories though bad enough yet, is greatly bettered.

A curious thing is the fact that Germany's industrial movement began nearly the same time in Germany as in England and the United States. It showed that a wave of progress was sweeping over the civilized world, but its onward rush was stayed in Germany before a great deal had been accomplished, through the slowness of the German mind to accept the idea of woman's equality with man, which was brought to the front by the workers of 1848. The question of the improvement of the condition of women rose to the surface again in 1865 in various parts of the country, but particularly in Leipsic and Berlin, and the industrial side was at once considered. A society was formed called the Lette Society, the object of which was declared to be the discovery of new occupations for women, the protection of their interests where they already have a footing, and their education for more important and profitable employment. A great deal has been accomplished in these directions. At its rooms in Berlin is carried on a commercial school, a drawing and modeling school, a cooking school, and many other kinds of manual and art work. In "Woman Question in Europe" all that this society has done is described more in detail than I can stop to reproduce to you, but German working women have much to thank it for. A great deal has been made possible for them, that was before unthought of. Not only has it widened their field of employments, and given them better wages, but it has improved the homes by taking into the scope of its movement the training of all girls to hygenic and rational housekeeping. In short, as the same book says:

"The German movement aims to elevate the whole female sex, and to render women capable of serving themselves, the family, society, the State, and humanity. Our object is to lift women out of their insignificance, frivolity, poverty, misery, and shame, and train them for work which will render themselves and others happy, and thus advance the general interests of civilization.

A noble purpose truly, and thus far carried out well.

If the working women of this country and those of England and Germany consider their condition hard, even with all the possibilities now theirs and every day opening to them, how infinitely terrible is that of the sex in Spain, where public opinion is fixed as adamantine against any kind of equality with man. She has absolutely no opportunity for any kind of industrial education. Her work is despised and poorly paid for, and the legitimate consequence is that she has no ambition to excel. The very few employments open to her, except it be the lowest kind of manual labor, where her physical strength will not permit her to compete with man, are overcrowded, and the highest departments even of these are filled with skilled workingwomen from countries where the sex is more fortunate. The competition is described as absolutely deadly. Unprotected in any way, and with public opinion against her because she must work—as if she could help it—the Spanish working woman is a pitiable object indeed. And there seems to be little hope for her near future. The wave of improvement with regard to the industrial pursuits of women that swept over other countries seems to have beaten in vain against the wall erected by Spanish custom. All lucrative occupations which she has not before undertaken are shut against her. Prejudice has too strong a sway to permit any sort of just judgment of her work and if she ventures into a new field, it must be under some subterfuge, or nothing can save her from being beaten down by public opinion. An instance of this is related concerning one illustrious Spanish woman who took the prize awarded by the Madrid Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for an essay, which, however, she had entered in the name of her son, a boy of ten. Only think of it! A month afterward she acknowledged the truth. Had it been known at the first that the author of the essay was a woman, she would not have been allowed to enter the lists.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Photograph Portfolio.—Take two pieces of heavy pasteboard each 10 ins. long and 7 ins. wide. Have the outside coverings all cut in one and large enough to leave a space of half an inch down the center. Line the pasteboard with a bright colored satin or silk. Make the outside covering of ruby colorep or peacock blue plush. This can be embroidered or a silver or gold letter put upon one side. Overstitch this to the lined pasteboard. Of course only three sides will be sewed. The third side is loose but straps of velvet ribbon or satin should be sewed across from side to side, beginning at the top and ending at the bottom, and then these can be held in place by one interlacing them lengthwise.

To prepare the cabinet photographs to go in the portfolio, put narrow bands of crimson velvet or silk around the edges, sew them with fancy stitches at the corners where they cross, and paste on the wrong side fancy paper to cover the stitches showing through. These can then be put loosely in the portfolio, which may be tied with a cord and tassel or satin ribbon.

A pretty portfolio can also be made of felt. Make the lining of a contrasting color to the outside. Cut both like the cover of a book the size you want, but let the lining be a half inch larger all around. Pink the edges of both. Fasten them together at each corner by tiny cords and tassels passed through both and tied on the outside. These will be needed not only as the four corners but at each side of the fold that forms the back. The photographs may be prepared the same way as for the other; but the front edges of the portfolio cannot be tied together. A silver or embroidered letter the same as the other would be pretty.

Agricultural Wreath—First gather and save seed and roots of all kinds. I will name some I have in my wreath so the reader may know what I mean. I have all kinds of vegetable seeds, coffee, rice, pepper, spice, corn and some of the larger flower seed. I have roots of every variety that I could get. The pine burr and cotton ball are also very pretty. After you have the material ready, take pasteboard and cut into round pieces, rings or any shape you wish) the round pieces of different sizes, say cut some 3 ins. in diameter, and some 1 in. My wreath is about 20 by 24 ins. I have 27 of the round pieces of pasteboard. Take mucilage and put on the pasteboard, and then put your seed on the pieces, taking care not to place the larger seeds in even rows around the pieces, leaving a vacancy in the center for balls of zephyr. The small seed may be sprinkled on the board. Put one kind of seed on each piece of board. After you have all the pieces covered with seeds, lay them in some nice place to dry. After they dry, varnish them, and let dry again.

Take an awl, and punch holes through each nut and burr, and take common broom wire and run through the hole, and bend, and fasten the nut on one end, leaving the other end to fasten to the wreath. You want the pieces of wire four inches long, and one piece for each nut. After you have them all arranged on the wire, varnish them, and let dry. Now take balls of zephyr and fasten on ends of wire (four inches long) and after your flowers of seed are dry, take your balls of zephyr that you have fastened on the wire, and draw them through the hole in the center of your pasteboard, cover the wire with green zephyr. When you commence to form the wreath, put the large flowers at the bottom and sides of the wreath and the small at the top. Take a piece of wire and bend as long as you wish your wreath and double it to form the wreath on. Commence at the bottom and fasten your flowers onto the long wire, by the ends of the short wire. A few artificial flowers and leaves to put along the sides and at the top of the wreath will add greatly to its beauty.—BELLVA AUDUBON, Texas.

Crocheted Hood.—In reply to "Jenny Lind's" request for directions for crocheting ladies hood, I send the following:

One skein of Germantown and one of Shetland wool will be needed. Make a chain of 30 stitches of the Germantown. Crochet back and forth without putting yarn over till you have a strip long enough to reach around the head and meet under the chin. Make another chain the same length and crochet the same till half as long. Then round at one end for the crown; crochet these together, then you will have the shape and foundation. Make a cape if wished by crocheting around the bottom of foundation about six times and widening to set smoothly. Next take Shetland wool, fasten on foundation at the bottom, make a chain of nine stitches, skip three on foundation, fasten, make nine more, skip three, fasten, and so on till the foundation is covered with a thick fringe; gather in the back of the neck with ribbon and put on ribbon strings. If further directions are needed send direct to me.—YOTENKINS, Box 111, Factory Point, Vermont.

Please send initials for bat mark (F. H. R) and stitches for crazy quilt to Lou C. Hoilister, Factory Point, Vermont.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and k, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; c l ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Wheat Ear Edging.—Cast on five stitches, 1st row—2 plain stitches—t o—1 plain—t o twice and p 2 tog; 2d row—t o twice—p 2 tog—4 plain; 3d row—k 3 plain—t o once—plain—t o twice—p 2 tog; 4th row—o twice—p 2 tog—5 plain; 5th row—k 4 plain—o—1 plain—o twice—p 2 tog; 6th row—o twice—p 2 tog—6 plain; 7th row—k 6 plain—o twice—p 2 tog; 8th row—o twice—p 5 tog—3 plain; then commence again at first row.—MRS. A.

Correspondence.

LITTLE FOLKS AND SILK CULTURE.—I had just raised my hand to ring the bell as the door opened and Mrs. Ransom bade me come in. As I glance hastily over the assembly I find here several friends that I would like to greet personally, but owing to the fact that just at present I am chief of the culinary, nursery, and general household departments of my own home—in plain words have dismissed my girl, and play my own piano—my time is so limited that I will say to the ladies who have contributed so much to my comfort and knowledge by patterns of pretty and serviceable things, recipes, etc., that only thanks is poor pay, but such as it is, you have most sincerely.

To the mothers who ask for sympathetic advice and help with children, I would most humbly suggest that we try right living in their presence. It is a hobby of mine that our children are mainly just what their mothers want them to be. Talk about woman's rights! Why it really makes me dizzy to think of the vast numter I possess that I can't half attend to.

However, as I grow in years, and let us hope in grace, I find reason to change my mind, in regard to many things pertaining to said rights. Charity begins at home with the mothers as well as the children, and no mother has any right to make herself so tired with home cares, that she will not have time to be a child with her children. The fitting of Clara's doll dress is just as important to her, and the successful raising of Bertie's flag staff is just as necessary to his happines-, as the affairs that go into the make up of our older lives. A child has to be totally depraved, and one cannot be found, if it is not grateful for every little kindness done for it, if it is done with pleasant face and speech. Done grudgingly, it had better be left undone. How, say you, will I manage this? So far, I have done so by following a maxim given me by my mother-in-law, in the early part of my married life. It was, "let your head save you heels." I believe I could write a sermon from the text, but I will take it for granted that "a word to the wise is sufficient."

Now a few words to my sericultural friends. The last account I wrote was my experience *for this year*. To those who write to me as if I had deceived them let me say, I have not, and never did have an ax to grind. I gave the facts as I got them. On page 24 of Miss Rossiter's instructor she says: "*Two* adults can take charge of from 3 to 5, say 4 ozs. of seed,"—can take care of the worms coming from that many eggs—and over on page 25 repeats, and says based upon her estimate of selling eggs, silk, etc., each 4 oz.s would bring $500.00 to the producer. To "W. E. Bell" she answers: "*One* person can raise and attend to ½ oz of eggs, the result from which should be 18 to 20 lbs. of cocoons. . . . which would sell for from 75c. to $1.00 per lb." "This," says "W. F. B.," "would be about $18.00 for the labor of one person. Where is Mrs. Willis with her $300 and $1,000 cash." I will tell you. She is sitting in the same pew with the rest of the deceivers. This is a *very free* country, and presume she felt that she had as good a right to prove her relationship to Baron Munchausen as any one. I yet believe silk culture will be a paying business, for the time and expense used. However, that time will be when buyers of the produce will say what just the *honest* price per lb. is. I raised my cocoons for just such a buyer this year. If he has ever deceived me in any way I don't know it, and as it was not financially it will not matter. As the buyer, to whom I refer, has advertised so frequently in the BLADE, I refer my friends to him, Prof. G. Barricelli. His address was Bolden, Mo., but is probably now St. Louis. His treatise on sericulture is the most comprehensive that I have read, and I think I have read all published in this country. He most *earnestly* advises one-fourth of an ounce to each adult. I can tell you by experience that he is right. I expect to keep at it every year, so long as I can get 35c per lb. for *green* cocoons, and find I can extract good health and pleasure from it.—MRS. DR. BALL.

SICK HEADACHE.—I see in HOUSEHOLD department an inquiry made by "Mrs. R. W." Honesdale, Pa., for a remedy for sick headache. The editor has attempted an answer, but it is entirely too vague to render satisfaction. However, she has very truthfully said that "what is ne dei depends upon the cause;" then states that the cause is "usually indigestion." Just what school of medicine the editor adheres to I cannot tell, but infer that the cause, to some extent, was guessed at, and the treatment of a domestic kind. Now, I might write a very lengthy article on headaches of various kinds, but will not do so. The treatment suggested would only be palliative at best, and not curative in the end.

The first question would arise. "What kind of a sick headache is it?" Now, there is one kind of nervous headache which might very properly be termed the nervous sick headache, because it is attended with long and continued nausea, retching and vomiting; it is frequently mistaken for the true gastric, dyspepsia, or bilious headache. I am very far, however, from denying that a person can derangement of the stomach or blood often causes headache; still I feel convinced that the nausea, retching and vomiting which attend nervous sick headache are always sympathetic and secondary to a primary disorder of the brain or nervous system.

The true *nervous sick headache* probably arises from an affection of the right Corpus Striatum, at least experiments by Dr. Budge, of France, seem to prove this almost positively.

Again, I say it is necessary to know the cause of the sick headache, whether it is caused by an affection of the nerves of the brain tissue or something else. Now, if Mrs. R. W. really desires a permanent cure I would advise her to secure the services of a good physician, who will, undoubtedly, effect a permanent cure. J. P. K.

Ferris, Ill.

Our correspondent is right in one thing. It was simply a domestic remedy which we gave. It would be absurd to attempt to prescribe a specific medicine for a real and long-established disease, of which a headache is only one form of expression. Still we do maintain that in the majority of cases headaches come from some disturbance of the stomach, which a little dieting and some simple thing, such as we mentioned, as citrate of magnesia, charcoal, etc., will relieve. Not being a physician, we shall never attempt to enter into any scientific disquisitions, such as our friend would indulge in, but simply confine our efforts to advising our HOUSEHOLD members how to take care of themselves.—ED.

LET ME CLIME THE LADDER WITH YOU.

Faithful lover, you have told me
You must climb the ladder steep;
That your life is sad and lonely,
And the shadows very deep;
So I fell to quiet musing,
If I could not something do;
Double me not, but tell me truly,
Won't you let me climb with you?

Faithful lover, life's long journey
Seems so dark for one alone;
Won't you let me climb beside you,
Keeping footstep with thine own?
Only trust me; I'll prove faithful,
Be to you both good and true;
Comfort you in hours of sorrow;
Won't you let me climb with you?

When alone 'tho I may falter,
By your side I'll keep my place;
And I'll meet all life's sad trials
With a bright and cheerful face;
True I'm weak, but you are stronger,
Round be round I'll step with you,
Cheer you with my song so feeble;
Won't you let me climb with you?

The dark shadows thickly gather,
By your side I'll fear no harm;
You will guide my steps to safety,
With your kind and loving arm;
For our guide the blessed Savior,
And the topmost round in view;
Heart so willing, hand so ready;
I'll climb the ladder, dear, with you.

—THINK OWN FANNIE.

Inquiries.

Will some of the ladies please tell me what will remove mildew from new muslin? Also, for a polish for fine shirts?—A YOUNG WIFE.

Will one of your many readers of HOUSEHOLD please tell me how to can tomatos? I have bought canned tomatos from the store marked cold packed, and I think they were the finest I ever ate.—MRS. HATY DARLING, Cambridge, Ohio.

Will some one please give a receipe for making tomato butter, and also preserves? How can I put a handle on to a teacup that has been knocked off but not broken? How can I cure my little girl of sucking her tongue? She is going on five years old.—MRS. S.

What should a young lady say in reply when a gentleman is thanking her for the pleasure of her company to a picnic or party?—GRACE WENTWORTH.

Tell him the pleasure received is mutual. —ED.

Can you tell me where I can get the patterns for the fabric painting, directions for which you published in the BLADE?—MRS. ELLA C. BURDICK, DeKuyter, N. Y.

Any store keeping art materials would have them. Consult advertising column in New York papers or the papers of any large place.—ED.

Please some one tell me what to do for a weak back; am getting anxious to hear from some one.

Will some one tell how to make sweet pickles of tomatos (green)? I made some of musk-melon, and they were very nice.—ROSE GERANIUM.

The last receipt has been given. Consult back numbers of BLADE.—Ed.

Will some one inform me where I can ge a carpet weaver's reed?—AMIGO.

What shall I do for my hair? It is hard and flies all over my head, and won't stay slick ten minutes. Hair oil does not do very much good.

Is it etiquet for the lady to write the first letter, supposing one or the other of them has moved?—LITTLE LEIGH.

The trouble with your hair providing you take proper care of it, such as I have directed in "Health and Beauty," is probably defective nutrition. Are you well? Are your digestion and circulation good? If not go to work and get your system in good order, and then your hair will become healthy.

If arrangements have been made to correspond, the lady can inaugurate it by sending a paper which shows she has arrived safely. He can then reply by letter. She may do this anyway, leaving it for him to write or not, as he chooses.—ED.

Will some one please tell me how to take pimples off the face the easiest and quickest way?

SCHOOL BOY.

The probabilities are that they will disappear of themselves when you arrive at manhood's estate, providing your habits are correct and you obey the laws of health.—ED.

Can some of the kind readers tell me a cure for chilblains? I have been a great sufferer for 10 years, have tried a number of remedies, but only found little relief. After they itch a while, little red kernels the size of a kernel of corn, will appear under the skin then they will swell and get sore. I will try anything except cut my feet off. I went to the doctor last winter. He could do nothing for them. M. A.

Can anyone tell of something to remove hop stains? ALWAYS BUSY.

Will you please tell me whether the supply of "Fancy Work and House Decoration" is exhausted, or can I get one now?

MRS. A. B. L., Kenosha, Wis.

A small new edition ordered in consequence of the demand will supply all who want to make Christmas presents or decorate their homes. Send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio, and the pamphlet will be forwarded post paid.

Answers to Inquiries.

Mrs. R. L. asks if eggs can be used for medical purposes other than when given as an easily digested nourishment. The white of an egg is highly recommended for burns and scalds. It forms a sort of cooling covering which keeps the air out and prevents inflammation and the smarting pain which is so hard to bear.

It is also considered good for dysentery, beaten up lightly with sugar and swallowed down quickly. It seems to form a sort of coating over the lining of the stomach and intestines, and gives the inflammation a chance to subside.

The white of an egg is also given in case of poisoning, being a speedy antidote to many kinds, by producing speedy vomiting. —ED.

"Pedro," make sacks about the size of your eyes, put unsteeped tea in, soaked in honey water, and bind on your eyes at night. This will cure, especially if wild hairs are in your eyes. Give it a thorough trial. It cured mine, and they were very bad.

"Rose Thomas," put a tablespoonful of sulphur in a quart of soft water; let stand until settled, or nearly so; it will take several days. Use whenever you comb. It will clean the head and make the hair soft and grow. I have tested it thoroughly. If the ends of your hair are split you must clip them off.

A correction. In my recipe for elderberry wine it reads let stand five minutes. It should read *let boil* five minutes. I think the types were to blame. Please correct, as this is important.—BOX 37, Monclova, O.

If the lady who asks for a recipe for "Hard Soap" will try the following, I think she will be pleased with the result: 1 lb. can of concentrated potash, dissolved in 3 qt. boiling water; let stand until luke warm, then pour into the lye 5 lbs. of clean grease, also luke warm; stir for 20 minutes, and while stirring, pour in, gradually, 3 ozs. of aqua ammonia. If these directions are carefully followed success is yours. I have made this soap for two years and prefer it to any "home made soap" for family use.—MRS. S. E. ROWELL, Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Let "S. M. A." tell that friend with the measle cough, that the measles are still in the body, (or system) and must be brought out before that person can enjoy health. Go to some good physician and get advise as to the best way to do this.—THOMAS D. MURDOCK.

I want to ask Mrs. E. F. P. if her preparation for washing removes stains, such as tea, coffee and fruits. Ammonia does, entirely. There is not a sign of a stain on any of my table linen. Even grass stains that I have always considered as a "permanent fixture," disappears as if by magic. I do not think ammonia very expensive, either. We get it here for fifteen cents per pint, and a pint will do a good many washings, and it is well known that it will not injure the finest fabric; but I would be afraid of lime. Although, as I have never used it, I can not *know*.—ALWAYS BUSY.

"A Subscriber" will find cold water a sure cure for the terrible chilblains, if her health is not too delicate for that—INDEPENDENT.

I am in a strange place, and the BLADE is the only old friend I have, so I come to it now in my perplexity. As my parlor at home is not very large, I find that my carpet is too small for my room here, by one width, and I cannot match it, and do not wish to purchase new as our stay is indefinite. Is there any way that I could remedy the difficulty, without purchasing an entire new carpet? Will you kindly answer in the columns of the HOUSEHOLD at once and oblige a troubled sister?—MRS. J. M. C.

Certainly there is a remedy. If the floor is smooth put your carpet down so as to leave an even space between it and the wall all around. Get some paint—two kinds—bright dark red and black, and a good brush. Then draw lines with a pencil on the floor so as to make a row of diamonds through the center and half diamonds next to the wall and the edge of the carpet. Paint the whole diamonds red and the half ones black. Be sure to keep the edges straight. It is some work, but you can take it leisurely and perhaps there is some handy member in your family who can help you. This is often done purposely, and it looks very pretty and costs little if you do it yourself. It would be better to varnish it, and then the dust can be wiped off easily.

If the floor is rough and must be covered, and you do not want to buy a cheap border for your carpet, get straw matting, the red and white, split it through the center and put it down as a border. Indeed the latter would be preferable and then if you should leave that house and not need it for that purpose it could do duty in a bedroom.—ED.

Recipes.

Princess Pudding.—One pt. of fine bread crumbs, 1 qt. milk, ½ lb. powdered sugar, 1 lemon, 4 eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, currant jelly and cream to eat with it. Mix the bread crumbs with half of the sugar, the yolks of the eggs well beaten, the grated rind of the lemon and butter; bake one hour. Have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, add to these the rest of the sugar and the juice of the lemon, spread over the pudding a layer of red currant jelly; pour the whites of the eggs over this; replace in the oven; brown lightly. To be eaten cold with or without cream as preferred.—MRS. X.

Baking Powder—In the issue of October 16, "Nellie" asks for recipe for making baking powder. I have tried many but find this the best: Eight ozs. of tartaric acid, 9 ozs of baking soda, 10 ozs. of corn starch. Mix well; then rub through a sieve. ETHEL CORDAY, Williamsburg, Pa.

Good Remedy for Chapped Hands.—Dissolve 1 dr. of borax in 1 oz. of rose-water, and add it to ½ oz. of glycerine melt 1 dr. of spermaceti in the same quantity of olive oil, and 10 drs. of pur; lard. Add the solution to that little by lite tle until cold, warm slightly before apply ing. A sure cure.

Tomato Catsup. Take 1 gal. of cut ripe tomatoes, 2 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 tablespoonfuls of black pepper, 3 tablespoonfuls of yellow mustard, ½ tablespoonful allspice; 1 pt. vinegar; cook well and strain this, boil 4 hours.—MRS. JOHN BIGGER, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

Tomato Catsup—Boil 1 pk. of tomatoes until quite soft, then rub through a sieve. Boil 1 hour, then add 1 qt. of vinegar, 6 small onions chipped fine. Boil 1 hour longer, then add 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 1 tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, and the same of cloves. Boil 20 minutes, then bottle.—MIRA.

Pickled Peaches.—Allow for 6 lbs. of peaches, 3 lbs. of sugar and 1 pt. of vinegar; stick 4 or 5 cloves into each peach. Boil the vinegar and sugar together, and while boiling drop in a few peaches, when tender put them into jars; repeat until all are cooked; let the syrup boil up once or twice and pour over them boiling hot.—H. Y. C.

Our Young Folks.

A DREAM OF DOLLS.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

I woke up in my chamber,
I sat up in my bed;
A light wind crossed the casement,
Just kissed me and then fled.

The slender moon in heaven
Smiled softly through the gloom—
And I heard a peal of laughter
Go rippling through the room.

The sweetest, tiniest laughter
That ever maiden heard,
As light as fairy music,
As sweet as singing bird.

And lisping lips said gayly,
"Just see our dolly there—
Who'll wash her? and who'll dress her?
And who will comb her hair?

"Let's curl it, and let's crimp it;
Let's dress her in a dress;
And shall we call her Daisy,
Or Lillibel, or Bess?

"And when we get her ready
We'll take her out to play:
She's ours, our doll at midnight,
Though we are her's all day."

And then they fell upon me
With mingled hands so small;
They washed and crimped and curled me,
And dressed me for a ball.

Then bore me soft, so softly,
All down the winding stair,
They bore me to the play-ground—
And hundred dolls were there.

A hundred playful dollies
Laughed sweetly, full of glee:
Their dollies were my playmates,
Live little girls like me.

They laid us in the moonlight—
Our dolly-mammas gay—
All in a row they laid us,
Then hastened off to play.

They spread a feast of dainties,
Rare fruits and candies sweet;
They said, "This such a pity
Our dollies cannot eat?"

They danced in airy circles
Among the shadows dim—
They danced, and sang, and chattered;
We could not move a limb.

I sprung up in my chamber,
I pinched myself in bed—
The dollies all had vanished,
My funny dream had fled.

—*November Wide Awake.*

For the Blade Young Folks.

SWIMMING.

BY "OLD OTOK INDIAN."

Is there any species of animal that can not swim? I doubt if there is. There may be many individuals of different species who can not swim (for, as we all know, there are some human beings and some horses that can not—yet many of the former and most of the latter, I think, can), and there are certainly creatures which do not like to swim; but who can name a kind of animal never known to swim at all?

I believe every boy and girl, not crippled, deformed or fearfully injured by disease, could easily acquire the useful, pleasing and healthful art if a kind, strong man should take them in training at an early age. I don't think I ever knew or heard of an Indian child old enough to run, and sound, who could not both swim and dive well. Bordermen often call Indians "water rats." Perhaps no animals dislike entering water more than do rats, mice, cats and rabbits; yet all these can swim buoyantly and rapidly for awhile, but they soon soak full of water, like a sponge, and sink almost as heavily as stone. There are fowls, also, which object to deep water—yet a hen can swim, if compelled to, even after having been held under until well soaked—however, I hope none of my young readers will be so cruel as to try one just for his own amusement, but if your folks are raising chickens and you have a hen determined to set in spite of all opposition, perhaps repeated soakings, carefully indulged in, will do her good. Ha! indulged in, indeed!—what a funny mistake! For of course she would not regard it as an indulgence, but as a punishment.

Do you know that hogs can swim strongly, and hold their heads under water a long while? I have known herds of them to swim long distances, and across extremely rapid currents. I have heard, though, that a very fat hog will cut his own throat with his sharp fore feet in swimming, but I never saw one do so. At the Williams water mill on Farkis creek, near Craig, Mo., where mussels abound, I have seen fat boys wading about (below the dam) holding their heads entirely under the clear water for so long a time that I wearied of counting the minutes; they kept their eyes wide open, and didn't so much as "hold" the breath, as the large bubbles popping up at intervals to the surface, indicated. In fact, they even cracked the shells while submerged, though they afterward lifted the exceedingly tough contents above water by means of mastication. By the way, this water creature, the mussel, is another "little Samson," though many times larger than those I mentioned in No. 36 of the BLADE; they are as tough as any ordinary quality of rubber, and travel on their sharpest edge, the place where the shell opens, leaving a very narrow trail, or print, on the shining sand in the bottom of the stream. When touched violently, they draw quickly within, and shut the two wings of their house so firmly together that usually you will be unable to pry open the shell without breaking it, although it is solid enough sometimes to bear the weight of a heavy person without being in the least injured thereby.

Horses and cattle have been known to swim across the mighty Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and there are men, and even dogs, capable of swimming several miles without a rest, or of remaining in the water a whole day—although both are apt to be injured by such continual soaking, unless protected by a waterproof oil or garment. Many hogs "go in swimming" in the Missouri river every day through the hot weather—then in the fall, while shaking with the ague, or solitude that the waters poisoned them during the "dog days," whereas, the only way the water was able to injure them was in robbing them of their blood, which it soaked out as salt dissolves and escapes from bacon submerged in fresh, cold water. Some of my readers, I am sure, live on either shore of the Missouri river, and know that its water is, by the common people, considered good and healthful to drink (notwithstanding many people and horses are always drowning in it, somewhere)—so it surely is not poison.

I believe all quadrupeds are capable of swimming or floating, also all bipeds (in which I include all divisions of the human race, monkies, frogs and fowls) all reptiles, and many kinds of insects. There are several varieties of the spider which can swim well, and one sort, at least, which walks and runs about upon the surface of the water as dry as you are on the hardest ice. Large waves do not trouble it in the least degree, nor does it fear swift currents, and if a small whirlpool (or suck-hole, as a riverman would call it) draws it under, it soon reappears farther down stream, its unctuous body being as buoyant as cork. As its feet do not sink under the slightest in walking I imagine they are sustained by a fine, horizontal outgrowth of long hair, or fuzz, perhaps like feathers, but I am not positive, for they are very swift creatures and difficult to capture. Another creature, of which I do not know the name, although they are common in the West, resembling a large mosquito, skates about on calm water with astonishing speed, dodging or diving so swiftly that it is almost an impossibility to strike it with a missile.

Can some thoughtful little boy or girl say what causes any object to float? Is it lightness of weight, or lack of density (hollowness)? Can an article be too heavy to float, yet very porous? Or is any substance light and yet too solid to float? It is the presence of innumerable tiny air-cells in the majority of bodies which makes them buoyant on the water; thus metals must be shaped into hollow vessels to enable them to float, for they are naturally too dense to contain much, if any air. A large hollow (so arranged that the water can not issue into it) will serve any solid body instead of the many small cells. Then why should any living creature not be able to swim, for those which have not plenty of air-cells probably always possess one or more large reservoirs for air, such as the bladders in fishes and reptiles, and the large lungs of land animals? Some human beings do not know how to control the lungs, and, falling into deep water, suddenly vent all the air in them with a scream of terror; then, also, they fling up their arms—consequently under they go! The mouth or nose only need be kept above water for the sake of breathing, but every other part raised above will aid in sinking them.

"A DARLING."

Two gentlemen friends who had been parted for years, met in a crowded city thoroughfare. The one who lived in the city was on his way to meet a pressing engagement. After a few expressions of delight, he said:

"Well, I'm off. I'm sorry, but it can't be helped. I will look for you to-morrow at dinner. Remember, 2 o'clock sharp. I'm anxious for you to see my wife and child."

"Only one child?" asked the other.

"Only one," came the answer, tenderly—"a daughter. She's a darling, I do assure you."

And then they parted, the stranger in the city getting into a street car bound for the park, whither he desired to go.

After a block or two, a group of five girls entered the car; they were all young, and evidently belonged to families of wealth and culture—that is, intellectual culture—as they conversed well. Each carried a very elaborately-decorated lunch basket; each was attired in a very becoming spring suit. Doubtless they, too, were going to the park for a spring picnic. They seemed very happy and amiable, until the car again stopped, this time letting in a pale-faced girl of about 11 and a sick boy of four. These children were shabbily dressed, and upon their faces there were looks of distress mingled with some expectancy. Were they, too, on their way to the park? The gentleman thought so; so did the group of girls, for he heard one of them say, with a look of disdain:

"I suppose those ragamuffins are on an excursion, too."

"I shouldn't want to leave my door if I had to look like that. Would you?" This from another girl.

"No, indeed! But there is no accounting for tastes. I think there ought to be a special line of cars for the lower classes.

All this conversation went on in a low tone, but the gentleman had heard it. Had the child, too? He glanced at the pale face and saw tears glistening in the eyes. Then he looked at the group of finely-dressed girls, who had moved as far from the plebeian as the limits of the car would allow. He was angry. He longed to tell them that they were vain and heartless, as they drew their costly trappings closer about them, as if fearful of contact with poverty's children.

Just then an exclamation—"Why, there is Nettie. Wonder where she is going!"—caused him to look out upon the corner where a sweet-faced young girl stood beckoning to the car driver. When she entered the car she was warmly greeted by the five, who made room for her beside them. They were profuse in their exclamations and questions.

"Where are you going?" asked one.

"Oh, what lovely flowers! Who are they for?" questioned another.

"I'm on my way to Belle Clarke's. She's sick, you know, and the flowers are for her."

She answered both questions at once, and then, glancing toward the door of the car, she saw the pale girl looking wistfully at her. She smiled at the child, a tender look beaming from her beautiful eyes; and then, forgetting that she, too, wore a handsome velvet skirt and costly jacket, and that her shapely hands were covered with well-fit, ting gloves, she left her seat and crossed over to the little ones. She laid one hand caressingly on the boy's thin cheek as she asked interestedly of his sister:

"The little boy is sick, is he not? And he is your brother, I am sure; he clings so to you."

It seemed hard for the girl to answer, but finally she said:

"Yes, miss; he is sick. Freddy never has been well. Yes, miss; he is my brother. We're going to the park to see if it won't make Freddy better."

"I am glad you are going," the young girl replied, in a low voice, meant for no one's ears except those of the child addressed. "I feel sure it will do him good; it is lovely there, with the spring flowers all in bloom. But where is your lunch? You ought to have a lunch after so long a drive."

Over the little girl's face came a flush.

"Yes, miss, mebbe we ought to, for Freddy's sake; but, you see, we din't have any lunch to bring. Tim—he's our brother—he saved these pennies purpose so as Freddy could ride to the park and back. I guess mebbe Freddy will forget about being hungry when he gets to the beautiful park."

Were there tears in the lovely girl's eyes? Yes, there certainly were; and very soon she asked the girl where they lived, and wrote the address down in a tablet, which she took from a beaded bag upon her arm.

After riding a few blocks the pretty girl left the car, but she had not left the little ones comfortless. Half the bouquet of violets and hyacinths was clasped in the sister's hand, while the sick boy, with radiant face, held in his hand a precious package, from which he helped himself now and then, saying to his sister in a jubilant whisper:

"She said we could eat 'em all—every one —when we got to the park. What made her so sweet and good to me? She didn't call us ragamuffins, and wasn't 'fraid to have her dress touch ours, and she called me 'a dear,' she did. What made her?"

And Sue whispered back:

"I guess it's 'cause she's beautiful as well as her clothes—beautiful inside, you know." Tim's ears served him well. He heard Sue's whisper, and thought:

"Yes, the child is right, the lovely young girl is beautiful inside—beautiful in spirit. She is one of the Lord's own, developing in Christian growth. Bless her."

When the park was reached, the five girls hurried out with laughter and merry talk. Then the gentleman lifted the little boy in his arms and carried him out of the car, across the road and into the green, sweet-smelling park, the sister, with heart full of gratitude, following. It was he who paid for a nice ride for them in the goat carriage; he also who treated them to oyster soup at the park restaurant.

At 2 o'clock sharp the next day the two gent

Try FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP

An Eminent Divine says:—"The Advancement of the World and the Spread of Civilization and Christianity depends on interchange of thought among people, and their willingness to learn, and that the Man or Woman who opposes the introduction of new improvements, the trial of new Ways and the use of new things, Should be condemned as not being good and useful members of Society

Send for Pamphlet mailed free

Persons who allow articles said to be as good as The Frank Siddalls Soap to be forced on them must expect to be deceived ASK THAT YOU GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR

A celebrated writer of English literature was paid an enormous price for preparing this article: Children or Grown Persons—wishing to improve themselves in composition or letter writing, should carefully read the entire page and note the ingenuity by which so much information has been given in so small a space.

If you use a Sponge or Wash-rag, it will always be sweet and fresh if you use The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet, Bath and Shaving

The lasting properties of the Father of The Frank Siddalls Soap for shaving purposes—without any question, the lasting than that from any other soap—not excelling the most celebrated makes of this country or Europe.

Dont forget to send for Pamphlet

Husbands ask your Wives,
Wives coax your Husbands,
Sisters persuade your Brothers,
Brothers tell your Sisters,
to try the Frank Siddalls Soap.

AND NOW IF NOT SET IN YOUR OLD WAYS

be sure to try The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet—Bath—Shaving—try it for Washing Dishes—for House-cleaning—for Scrubbing—and be sure to try The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes.

Every subscriber to this paper is specially interested in reading the whole of this page, each line is important to every Man Woman and Child or it would not be published but would be omitted, and so reduce the cost of the Advertisement

and Remember there is nothing Stated Here BUT THE SIMPLE TRUTH

Try The Frank Siddalls Soap for SHAVING.

Office of Frank Siddalls Soap Philadelphia Pa

If not directed they are immediately, on reaching the Philadelphia put in our box and brought to our office by our own Messenger, thus avoiding any delay or any danger of wrong delivery.

In directing Letters to prominent business houses it is NOT necessary to put either Street or Number on the Envelope. Address all communications as follows:

STAMP

How a Lady can get the Soap to Try

At Places where it is Not Sold at the Stores:

Send the retail price 10 cents in money or postage stamps. *Say she saw the advertisement in the* "Toledo Blade."

Only send for one cake and make these 2 promises:

Promise No. 1—That the Soap shall be used *the first wash-day after receiving it*, and that *every bit of the family wash shall be done with it.*

Promise No. 2—That *the person sending will personally see* that the printed directions for using the Soap shall be *exactly* followed.

By return mail a regular 10-cent cake of Soap will be sent, *postage prepaid;* it will be packed in a neat iron box to make it carry safely, and 15 cents in Postage Stamps will be put on:—

All this is done for 10 cents *because it is believed to be a cheaper way to introduce it than to send salesmen to sell it to the stores*

If your letter gets no attention, it will be because you have NOT made the promises, or because you have sent for more than one cake.

Make the promises very plain, or the Soap will NOT be sent.

A Cake will be sent Free of Charge to the Wife of a Grocer, the Wife of a Minister or the Wife of a Physician if the above TWO promises are made, *but will NOT be sent if the promises are NOT made.*

If you are anxious to know of good things, give a trial to Frank Siddalls Soap for both and toilet—get the folks to try it in the kitchen.

The Frank Siddalls Soap WILL DO everything claimed when the directions are strictly followed Statements to the contrary are untrue So Dont be a Clam

Send postal for an interesting pamphlet of value to every person. Mailed free of charge.

DONT BE A CLAM

for Toilet and Bath — for Cleaning House

Even a person of only ordinary intelligence will know for certain that a soap that is excellent for the Skin cannot possibly hurt clothes

Clams are not a proper model for human beings to copy after for they open their shells to take in their accustomed food, *but they shut up very tight when anything new comes along*

FOR THEY ARE CLAMS

and dont propose to allow things to penetrate their shells that were unknown to their grandfather clams and to their grandmother clams

A Clam is not a good thing for a Housekeeper to copy after:—

A Clam is not a good thing for a Farmer to copy after:—is not a good thing for a Grocer to copy after:—

A WIDE-AWAKE HOUSEKEEPER will try new ways that are endorsed by leading newspapers
A WIDE-AWAKE FARMER will try a Butter Worker and a Hay Fork
A WIDE-AWAKE GROCER will buy the kind of goods his customers call for
A WIDE-AWAKE MAN always wants to try the Soap he sees highly recommended for Toilet, Bath and Shaving.

Of course a woman is NOT expected to try *every* new thing that is offered her; but when *the most reliable papers in the United States emphatically endorse in the strongest manner* every claim made for The Frank Siddalls Soap, there is certainly no excuse for not giving it one square, honest trial strictly as directed. Intelligent women are adopting The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes, *and those who have done so are already beginning to look down with pity on persons who are set in their old ways:*—SO DONT BE A CLAM

FOR THE TOILET IT IS SIMPLY PERFECTION

All Perfumes are injurious to the Skin; *The Frank Siddalls Soap is not perfumed,* but has an agreeable odor from its ingredients that is always pleasant, even to an invalid; it never leaves any odor on the skin; the face never has any of the unpleasant gloss that other soaps produce; it should always be used for washing the hands and face of those troubled with chapped skin; *a child will not dread having its face washed when this Soap is used* as it does not cause the eyes to smart with the dreaded intense sting that even Imported Castile soap often causes; it always leaves the Skin soft and smooth; wash your baby with it.

No tooth-powder or tooth-wash will compare with it.
A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean.
It leaves a pleasant, aromatic taste, a sweet breath, and a clean tooth-brush.

It is especially adapted for toilet use with the hard water of the West and in Lake-water

Persons who despise a musty Sponge or Wash-rag will appreciate The Frank Siddalls Soap. Whenever either a Sponge or Wash-rag has a disagreeable smell it is due entirely to the so-called fine toilet soap that is such a favorite with you. It is the place of Soap to keep a Sponge or Wash-rag sweet and clean, and The Frank Siddalls Soap will do it without any occasion to expose it to the air or sun.

Try it for washing your Eye-Glasses and Spectacles

When used for washing the head it is better than Shampooing; plenty of the rich white lather should be left in the hair (*not washed out*); it entirely does away with the use of Hair Tonic, Bay Rum, Bandoline, Pomade, or any hair dressing. Used this way it removes dandruff, the hair will not collect dust, and there will not be any itching of the scalp: the hair will not collect dust, and there will not be any itching of the scalp: Coat Collars, Hat Linings and Neck-wear will keep clean much longer. Used this way it The Frank Siddalls Soap is superior to Benzine or Ammonia for cleaning Coat Collars, and for removing Grease Spots, etc., and is guaranteed not to injure the garment.

FOR LADIES TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

To the Housekeeper and her Help, to the Boarding-house Mistress and her Lady Boarders, to the Farmer's Wife and her Daughters, for the Toilet and Bath of every Lady of Refinement, The Frank Siddalls Soap offers great advantages.

Among the Housekeepers of New England (where thrifty housekeeping is proverbial) it has gained immense favor, and there is no better evidence of the merits of an article than to be able to say that it meets approval in the Homes of New England.

FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN USE

JUST THINK! No Scalding or Boiling! No Smell on Wash-day!
Clothes Clean and Beautifully White, and as Sweet as if never worn!
No Rough, Red Hands! Clothes remain White every time!
The Soap Positively Guaranteed not to Injure even the Finest Laces!

Where water or fuel is scarce, *remember that with The Frank Siddalls Soap* much less fuel, *is necessary and* a few buckets of water *is enough for a large wash*

JUST THINK! Flannels and Blankets as Soft as when New!
The most delicate Colored Lawns and Prints actually Brightened!
A girl of 12 or 13 can easily do a large wash without even being tired!
And best of all, the wash done in less than half the usual time!

Use The Frank Siddalls Soap for washing Dishes:—it is the only Soap that leaves the dish-rag Sweet and White, and the only Soap that can be depended upon to remove the Smell of Fish, Onions, etc., from Forks and Dishes. When you have given them soap made of rancid grease, blame your servants; *it is not their fault;* for you have given them soap made of rancid grease, and the result is a foul dish-rag; use The Frank Siddalls Soap, made of Pure Beef Suet, and you will have a clean sweet smelling cloth. So here is the Housekeeper's choice: Common Soap and a foul dish-rag—or—The Frank Siddalls Soap and a dish-rag to be proud of

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING

This is where The Frank Siddalls Soap appeals to the real ladylike Housekeeper. Use it for Scrubbing and Cleaning. Use it for washing Paints, Windows and Mirrors, Wine-glasses, Goblets, and all Glass Vessels; *ordinary Soap, as is well known, is not fit for washing glass,* while The Frank Siddalls Soap is a most elegant thing for this purpose and does away with the Use of Ammonia.

Use it for washing Marble Door Steps, Bureau Tops, Marble Statuary, Mantlepieces, etc. *It is the nicest thing for Marble that can be imagined.*

For washing Bed Clothes, and Bedding, even of Patients with Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and for washing Utensils used in the Sick-room, it can be relied on to cleanse and purify without scalding or boiling a single article.

FOR WASHING BABIES AND BABY CLOTHES

Babies will not suffer with Prickly Heat, or be trouble with sores of any kind, when nothing but The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, its ingredients being so Pure and Mild.

Dont use Soda for washing Nursing Bottles or Gum Tubes *dont even scald them:*—wash them only with this Soap, and they will never get sour, but will always be sweet and clean.

FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHER

It is the best thing for washing blackboards and school slates, leaving them free from grease; the Soap does not even have to be rinsed off. *Blackboards that are considered worthless can be restored by washing with The Frank Siddalls Soap.*

ODD USES—QUAINT USES—SPECIAL USES

Eminent Physicians claim that Skin Diseases, such as Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples on the face, etc., are caused by soap made from rancid grease:—Use The Frank Siddalls Soap and avoid all such troubles.

Artificial Teeth and Artificial Eyes will retain their original brilliancy unimpaired when kept washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap.

It washes Telescope Lenses and Photographers' Plates without any possibility of scratching them, *while it is being used with the most gratifying results in Schools of Design for washing expensive brushes used by the students*

For washing Pearls, Coral, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plate, and for cleaning Watch Crystals, it is considered by Jewelers superior to any powder or other preparation.

Wash your Dog with The Frank Siddalls Soap; leave plenty of the lather in its hair, and you will be surprised at the improvement; a dog washed with this Soap will not have fleas.

Use it for taking grease spots out of fine carpets and for cleaning rag carpets; also for cleaning garments of every description. It is better than benzine or hartshorn for cleaning clothing, *and is guaranteed not to injure the fabric.*

Use it for wiping off Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc.—IT KEEPS THE COLORS BRIGHT—*and as it does away with scrubbing them, they will of course last much longer.*

The hands of those at farm-work, when The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, will not chap from husking corn, driving teams, and other out-door employment, *but of course* home-made soap, toilet soap, or any other kind, MUST NOT BE USED, *(not even Castile Soap)*

It is invaluable to Farmers for washing wool before carding it or before selling it.

Milk Pans, Churns, and all Milk Utensils, when washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap, will be as clean and sweet as new, and do NOT require scalding or putting in the sun. It also THOROUGHLY removes the smell from the hands after milking.

FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

The Merchant and his Clerk, the Photographer, the Optician, the Artist, the Jeweler, the Printer, the Bather at the Turkish Bath, the Barber, the Hotel, the Stable, the Army and the Navy, will all reap great benefit from the The Frank Siddalls Soap.

FOR SHAVING

Its heavy, lasting lather is so different from that of any Shaving Soap that its superiority is almost incredible; the face never burns or smarts, no matter how dull the razor, how tender the skin, or how closely shaved, *and the Sponge and Soap Cup will always be sweet-smelling.*

IMPORTANT FOR SHIPBOARD AND ARMY USE

It washes freely in hard water, and be sure to remember, where water is scarce, that The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

FOR HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, etc.

It is vastly superior to Castile Soap for washing a horse's mane and tail, while for washing Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., *it is indispensable.* No Stable is complete without it. For Harness it is better than Harness Soap, thoroughly cleansing the leather and rendering it soft and pliable, while for washing Cars and Car Windows, cleaning the running-gear and bodies of fine carriages, *it is without a rival;* by its use Paint and Varnish will last much longer, and the Windows and Lamps will be as clear as crystal

The Frank Siddalls Soap is elegant for washing Printing Ink from the hands, and from Printers' Rollers, Type and Electrotypes, being much better than Benzine, and safer, as accidents, by fire often occur from Benzine; and Parents whose children use Amateur Printing Presses should remember this. Type and Rollers washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap are in splendid condition for immediate use, and will take the ink readily.

SPECIAL FOR PHYSICIANS

To the Physician, the Druggist, the Nurse and the Patient its importance is becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, and it is rapidly superseding Imported Castile and similar soaps for use in the Sick-room, the Nursery and the Hospital.

A CERTAIN CURE—IN CASE OF INGROWING TOE-NAILS—*A CERTAIN CURE* In place of cotton-wool a little of The Frank Siddalls Soap should be kept pressed between the nail and tender flesh—one trial will prove its superiority over cotton-wool.

AS AN ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT

For washing Old Running Sores, Bed Sores, Cuts, Wounds and Burns; for washing Chafed Places on Infants and Adults; for use by persons suffering with Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Itching Piles, Eruptions on the Face, and for children afflicted with Scaly Incrustations, it is without any of the injurious effects so often experienced when other soap is used; while for washing the Invalid it is a most valuable aid to the Physician, by the thoroughness with which it removes the exhalations from the skin that would otherwise tend to counteract the action of his medicines by closing up the pores, and which cannot be accomplished by any other soap.

Letters from well-known Physicians, describing their experience in their practice with The Frank Siddalls Soap, leave no doubt of the truth of these assertions.

Use it for washing Sores on the Feet, caused by walking or wearing tight shoes. Always leave plenty of the lather on—dont rinse the lather off.

For washing Graduate Measures and Mortars it is better than anything else.

Will cure Itching Piles so quickly as to seem almost miraculous, giving relief as soon as applied.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET

Will cure Ingrowing Toe-nails.

WILL CURE INGROWING TOE NAILS by merely pressing a little of The Frank Siddalls Soap between the nail and tender flesh

Dont ask your wife to try The Frank Siddalls Soap if you are not willing to try it for Shaving and Toilet

The "TOLEDO BLADE." authorizes the statement that a thorough test of The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet, Laundry, and General Household Uses *in the houses of gentlemen connected with its staff* proves it to be everything claimed.

Your neighbors will be very much pleased if you invite some of them in and let them see the whole operation:—of Washing Clothes—let them see the Clothes put in to soak.

Be sure to let them see the Clothes put in to soak. It will be quite a curiosity for them to see a wash done without scalding or boiling a single piece no matter how dirty or soiled, and without even using a wash kettle to heat the water in. Make the blue water VERY soapy.

Occasionally letters are received from persons wanting agencies to sell The Frank Siddalls Soap; also letters from ladies who, although not wives of grocers, would like to get the valuable premium we advertise. Please bear in mind that *none of these letters are answered until AFTER the Soap has been tried on the whole of the regular family wash and strictly according to every little direction.* Please bear in mind that *none of these letters are answered until AFTER the Soap has been tried on the whole of the regular family wash and strictly according to every little direction.* Be sure to do this before sending for any information about the Present, or about Agencies, or about the Soap.

Dont forget to send for Pamphlet

Office of Frank Siddalls Soap Philadelphia Pa

Oh now let every man and woman set prejudice aside and try Frank Siddalls Soap

And now if not set in your ways try The Frank Siddalls Soap for Washing Clothes

A man or woman who fights against using The Frank Siddalls Soap for shaving purposes:—or will not try them, is a clam:—so dont be a clam but try The Frank Siddalls Soap for shaving and for toilet; try it for every use that soap is put to

Petroleum V. Nasby

How to tell a Person of Refinement

A Person of Refinement will be glad to adopt a New, Easy, Clean Way of Washing Clothes, in place of the old, hard sloppy way.

How to tell a Person of Intelligence

A Person of Intelligence will have no difficulty in understanding and following the very easy and sensible directions.

How to tell a Person of Honor

A Person of Honor will scorn to do so mean a thing as to buy the Soap and not follow the directions so strongly urged.

How to tell Sensible Persons

Sensible Persons will not get mad when new and improved ways are brought to their notice, but will feel thankful that their attention has been directed to better methods.

And now dont get the old wash-boiler mended, but next wash-day give one honest trial to The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes.

Only One Cake must be sent for, but after trying it, dealers will buy it from their wholesale houses to accommodate you, or you can order direct from the Factory

You must NOT send for more than one cake: *If a friend wants to try it, she must send in a separate letter.*

For an elegant, refreshing bath, there is nothing equal to The Frank Siddalls Soap

WHY DOES

a woman's health so often break down at an early age? Put a man at the wash-tub let him get heated from the hot suds until every pore is opened, then let him stand over the filthy steam that comes from Scalding and Boiling clothes that are full of sweat and exhalations from the skin, and his health certainly would break down before long:—and yet this terrible ordeal is exactly what

A WOMAN

has to go through on wash-day; and besides, while overheated and with her clothing wet from perspiring at the hot work, she has to risk her life by going out in the air to hang up the clothes.

Even those not at the work are in the unhealthy atmosphere; its smell, so apparent to Visitors, showing that it finds its way to all parts of the house; the family, however, often becoming so accustomed to the peculiar odor from its own wash as scarcely to notice it.

These facts, which are known to be true by every housekeeper, readily explain why so many women suffer with Rheumatism, Weak Nerves or Neuralgia, and

LOOK OLD

while yet young in years; and Physicians and Boards of Health cannot draw attention too strongly to the injurious effects of the usual way of washing, with its necessary Steam and Scalding or Boiling to get the clothes pure and sweet-smelling, especially as it is so very often the direct cause of those dreadful diseases, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Consumption, and Typhoid Fever. Fortunately this trouble can be avoided; Scalding, Boiling, and Steam done away with; clothes made sweet and beautifully white; *from the saving in fuel the wash is done at a less cost than when home-made Soap is used;* and much

SOONER THAN

by the old way, by using FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP; a Soap so Purifying and Cleansing that the dirtiest clothing can be washed in lukewarm water with very little rubbing, and Clothes, Bedding and Utensils used by the Sick, disinfected and cleansed without either Scalding or Boiling; while the work is so light, that a girl of 12 or 13 can do a large wash, without being tired; and yet so Mild and Healing is this Soap, that for Toilet and Shaving it has no equal, and Physicians advise its use in preference to Imported Castile Soap, on wounds and sores, and to wash the youngest infants; and for ladies with delicate skin. Now that there is a remedy for this "great wash-day evil," *so economical in its use as to be within the reach of the poorest,* there is not a woman or

A MAN

who is not directly interested in having introduced in their homes THAT WONDERFUL WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES, which, *when properly tried,* does away with the hard work, Offensive Smell and Fearful Steam on wash-day, and makes the White Pieces whiter, Colored Pieces brighter, and Flannels softer than they can be made by washing the old way, and also saves every article as Clean, as Sweet, and as Pure as if never worn.

It is guaranteed that The Frank Siddalls Soap is now sold by Wholesale Grocers in every city in the United States. If the store you deal with does not keep it try elsewhere.

If your wife uses The Frank Siddalls Soap, get hers to let you have some to try for Shaving:—it makes the best lather of any Soap known

Send for Pamphlet

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO THE WIVES OF GROCERS

A most Magnificent Premium can be had by the Wife of every Grocer in the United States.

The Premium is a very handsome Velvet Plush Case, containing 6 beautiful Heavy Plated Silver Knives and 6 Forks, manufactured specially for this purpose, and guaranteed to be the finest quality made.

The Premium is given to the Wife of a Grocer even if her husband does not sell The Frank Siddalls Soap

It will be sent *after* she has made a *Thorough Trial* of the Soap, and enough Soap to make the trial will be sent *Free of Charge.*

The Wife of a Grocer who desires to get this Valuable Premium *MUST FIRST* try a cake of The Frank Siddalls Soap on the whole of the regular family wash *strictly by the very easy directions,* and then send word by mail to the office in Philadelphia, together with business card or printed advertisement of some kind to show that her husband is a grocer, or send a bill for groceries bought of some wholesale grocer. If you sell the Soap you can get a cake out of the store to try:—

If not, a cake will be sent by mail, *FREE OF CHARGE,* if the 2 promises are made.

The Premium is NOT sent until AFTER a thorough trial of The Frank Siddalls Soap has been made, and no letters from any one asking for information about the Premium will be answered until AFTER the Soap has been used.

And Now for the Clean, Neat, Easy, Genteel, Ladylike FRANK SIDDALLS WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES

There is nothing intricate about these directions:—any child 10 or 12 years of age—who has common sense—will have no trouble in following them:

A Wash-boiler MUST NOT be used, *NOT EVEN TO HEAT THE WASH-WATER,* and as the wash-water must only be lukewarm, a small kettle holds enough for a large wash.

A Wash-boiler will have a deposit formed on it from the atmosphere, *in spite of the most careful housekeeper,* which injures the delicate ingredients that are in this Soap

Be sure to heat the water in the Tea-Kettle the first time, *no matter how odd it seems.*

Wash the White Flannels with the other White Pieces.

Be sure to always make the last water soapy; the clothes will NOT smell of the Soap, but will be as sweet as if never worn, and stains that have been overlooked in washing will bleach out while drying, and the clothes will iron easier.

Always dissolve a small piece of Soap in the starch; it makes the ironing easier and the clothes handsomer

The Frank Siddalls Soap washes freely in hard water without Soda, Lye, or any washing compound.

Dont use Borax, Ammonia, or any other soap on any of the wash.

FIRST—Dip one of the garments in a tub of lukewarm water; draw it out on a wash-board, and rub the Soap LIGHTLY over it so as not to waste it, being particular not to miss soaping any of the soiled places.

Then ROLL IT IN A TIGHT ROLL, just as a piece is rolled when it is sprinkled for ironing, lay it in the bottom o the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the Soap rubbed on them and are rolled up.

Then go away for 20 minutes to one hour—by the clock—and let The Frank Siddalls Soap do its work.

NEXT—After soaking the FULL time, commence rubbing the clothes LIGHTLY on a wash-board AND THE DIRT WILL DROP OUT; turn the garments inside out to get at the seams, *but dont use any more Soap;* DONT SCALD OR BOIL A SINGLE PIECE, OR THEY WILL TURN YELLOW; and DONT wash through two suds. If the wash-water gets too dirty, dip some out and add a little clean water; if it gets too cold for the hands, add some hot water out of the tea-kettle.

If a Streak is hard to wash, rub some more Soap on it and throw the piece back into the suds for a few minutes.

NEXT COMES THE RINSING—which is to be done in lukewarm water, AND IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING THE DIRTY SUDS OUT, and is to be done as follows: Wash each piece LIGHTLY on a wash-board through the rinse-water (*without using any more Soap,*) AND SEE THAT ALL THE DIRTY SUDS ARE GOT OUT. ANY SMART HOUSEKEEPER WILL KNOW JUST HOW TO DO THIS.

NEXT, the Blue-water, which can be either lukewarm or cold: Use little or no Blueing, for this Soap takes the place of Blueing. STIR A PIECE OF THE SOAP in the Blue-water UNTIL THE WATER GETS DECIDEDLY SOAPY. Put the clothes THROUGH THIS SOAPY BLUE-WATER, wring them, and hang up to dry WITHOUT ANY MORE RINSING and WITHOUT SCALDING or BOILING A SINGLE PIECE.

Afterwards soap the Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels, let them stand 20 minutes to 1 hour, and wash the same way as the white pieces, being sure to make the last rinse-water soapy.

THE MOST DELICATE COLORS WILL NOT FADE WHEN WASHED THIS WAY, BUT WILL BE THE BRIGHTER.

Although it seems strange to use hot toilet, shaving, &c., the same kind of soap that is recommended for kitchen use, still people know that the world

Offices of The Frank Siddalls Soap, 1019 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

One great advantage those have who have been converted to the use of Frank Siddalls Soap is, that they use it for toilet, shaving and bath, as well as for general household purposes;—just think what convenience it is to have only one kind of soap.

Sold by Wholesale Grocers Everywhere in the United States and Canada

Dont go to the trouble to use a different kind of soap for shaving from what you do for toilet and bath:—there is no Soap that will make as heavy lasting and smooth lather as The Frank Siddalls Soap—get a piece out of the kitchen and try it.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever and bilious *specifics*,
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *restorers*,
—Take all the *Great* health restorers,
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has restored a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.—J. W. MORRY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family, and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one dollar doctor's visit will cost. I know it.—A WORKINGMAN.

Beware of none genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

☞ Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞ FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World*.

☞ KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of humors from the blood, at the same time will give it vitality and strength to the whole system. It unrivaled in results as the Compound.

☞ Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞ LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

Corn and Potatoes.

November returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess of 1,850,000,000 bushels, or an average rate a small fraction above 26 bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated the "Great American Desert." The "arid regions" in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. The line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production or general farming. The rate of yield in Nebraska being 38.5, Kansas 38, Iowa 35, Missouri 34, Minnesota 33.5, Ohio 31, Illinois 30, Indiana 29, Michigan 27, Wisconsin 24.5, Kentucky 23. The Pacific coast returns yield 33 bushels in Washington, California 30 and Oregon 28. The Southern states report a yield of 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennessee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 13 in Mississippi and Alabama, 12.8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia and less in other states. New England states average nearly 33 bushels, New York returns 30 and Pennsylvania 31. The quality of corn is better than in 1883 nearly every where, and in the Northern belt is worth 25 to 75 per cent. more.

The potato crop is nearly an average yield, or 90 bushels per acre, and exceeds 190,000,000 bushels.

Cattle Diseases—Ergotism and Its Treatment.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture a voluminous report upon contagious diseases among domestic animals, the report being the result of experiments and investigations made by the veterinary division. Considerable space is given to the details of a recent outbreak among the cattle in Kansas, and to a description of its symptoms. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the disease was ergotism, due to eating fungus known as ergot. Upon the treatment and prevention of this disorder, he says:

"When the first signs of disorder appear, the most important point to be attended to is to make a complete change of food and to see that this is of good quality, nutritious and free from ergot. It would also be proper to give a dose of physic (from one to two pounds of epsom salts) in order to remove as much as possible of the poison still contained in the digestive organs, and to follow this with soft food, as mashes and roots. In the most severe cases, those in which part of the limb is already lifeless, treatment will avail but little. The greater number of cases, however, have not advanced to this stage when lameness is first noticed and these will be greatly benefitted by removing the cause and placing the animal under conditions favorable for resisting the poison.

"A very important condition is warmth. Even when the animals are fed large quantities of ergot they seldom suffer except in cold weather, and, consequently, in attempting to check the advance of the disease, advantage should be taken of this fact by placing the cattle in warm sheds. Another condition believed by some to have much influence on the development of ergotism is water supply. With plenty of water always on hand, it is believed that large quantities of ergot may be taken for longer time than when the water supply is deficient. In cold winters, which occur over so much of our cattle-raising country, it is difficult to induce animals to take a sufficient amount of water. Holes cut through the ice soon freeze over, and the weather is frequently so severe that cattle will drink only a few swallows before they will have to seek a shelter from the cutting winds; and when, late in the day, they try to obtain more water, the drinking holes are frozen over. Where ergotism prevails watering should receive close attention.

"Ergotism can probably be entirely prevented by cutting hay before the seeds have formed. Both in Missouri and Illinois I saw the clearest example of this. Hay composed of the same kinds of grass cut upon the same land was free from ergot or largely invested with it, according as it had been cut green or ripe. This matter is worthy of careful consideration. Hay cut green is more digestible and in every way more valuable than that which is allowed to become ripe and woody, and the latter is much more liable to produce severe diseases, such as indigestion, impaction and ergotism. This fatal disorder may, therefore, be prevented in the future by proper and careful management."

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

The Implements on the Farm.

Although farmers are supplying themselves with all the indispensable implements necessary for the management of a well-regulated farm, yet there are others that are often overlooked, which, used for a short time, would more than pay for their cost. If you have an orchard, procure an evaporator and save your fruit. If you keep stock, grind your own feed by using a mill for the purpose. If you are sometimes delayed with the wheat, store it in the barn and do your own threshing and cleaning. A boiler for cooking food will also prove useful and economical, and a scale should be in every barn. Even the wood for the family may be quickly sawed with a sawing machine while the family washing may be done with the aid of an implement for that purpose. We have no doubt the erection of a windmill is considered an adjunct on all farms, but every farm should have its barn supplied with an engine or horse power. No doubt every farm has a churn and perhaps an arrangement for preserving milk, but the churn, like other implements, has been improved, and ready made creamers take the place of the cellar and spring house. Although we have enumerated many articles not to be found on some farms, yet they are just as necessary to economical management as those with which farmers are familiar. They will, of course, cost something, but they return the cost in the value of labor saved. A progressive farmer must supply himself with all the implements necessary for thoroughly operating his farm.

Selling Work Horses by Weight.

Such a proposition may seem preposterous, yet, all other things considered, such as soundness, disposition and intelligence, there is no reason why a strong, heavy horse should not bring a higher price than a smaller one. The weight of a horse is quite an important matter when heavy loads are to be drawn, and it is usually the case that a heavy horse is correspondingly strong and powerful We do not agree with the claim, however, that a fine-boned animal, with well developed muscles, may do as much work as the heavier-boned one for a short time only, for experience has demonstrated that such horses usually possess endurance, but if heavy work is to be done let the horses be as heavy as possible, not exceedingly fat, but full as many requirements as may be desired. A good horse should always go on the scales, for although observation may detect too much fat and pampering, yet the weight will, after all, influence the sale, and every horse should be sold according to his weight, all other considerations noted, and when this is a general practice it will be manifest that horses can be raised profitably, like cattle, according to the weight and service required. Even with the lighter breeds weight need not be ignored, for a fine-boned horse should approach the greatest weight possible for the breed he represents, and hence selling by weight may be made applicable to all classes. Ponies, of course, are excepted, as size is undesirable in them.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

Small vs. Big Cows.

The following argument for the "little butter cow," in the *Western Rural*, will apply to any small cow if she is a good one, just in proportion to her yield: The principal object seems to be to breed a cow that is the best for milk, butter and beef combined, which is as hard a job as it is to breed a horse for the dray, farm and race-course all in one. Some object to the Jersey because she is small, and to turn into beef when she is too old to milk. Now, then, it is generally admitted that the Jersey will make two pounds of butter a week more than most of the large breeds, if not all. Allowing such to be true, which my experience teaches me it is, two pounds of butter a week at 25 cents per pound, would be 50 cents a week for, say the first six months, and one pound a week for the next three months in the same price would make $16.25 in a year. Allowing each to be milked ten years, would make $162.50 in favor of the Jersey for butter. At this age put both up to fat and the Jersey will dress 500 pounds and the large cow 800, making 300 pounds of beef to offset $162.50 for butter, which makes pretty dear beef, does it not? This is allowing it costs as much to keep a small cow as a large one.

Feeding Corn Stalks.

Cornstalks are good feed for cattle when supplied in proper allowance, but when fed alone they certainly are not sufficient to bring thrift and maintain it through a long course of feeding. So Pres. McCann of the Elmira farmers' club is reported in the *Husbandman*. Cutting stalks was objected to as a waste of labor. The labor of pitching manure containing uncut stalks was preferred to the work of cutting stalks. In a successful wintering of lot of calves on cut cornstalks and a little meal is narrated. The stalks are cut fine, moistened through by a sprinkling of warm water, and enough meal or bran is added to allow a pint for each calf. They are given just what they will eat clean, morning and evening. If the weather is suitable, the calves have a run at the straw stack at noon. If it is too cold to turn them out, they are watered at noon, and given a little straw in the mangers. What they don't eat is used for bedding. Steers fed on cut cornstalks, ground oats, oilmeal and carrots were fatted at a handsome profit. Double the stock can be kept by feeding cut cornstalks than by the usual slipshod way of feeding stalks whole and scattering over the yard to be trampled on.

Rotting Celery.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says the rotting of celery is due to several causes. One of these is a very rank growth just before freezing in the fall; another that sometimes the ground is so dry at the trenching time that the celery wilts and decays instead of growing; a third is digging too early or covering the trenches too soon. Celery should never be lifted until there is no danger of its being frozen. No slight frost will hurt it; five or ten degrees will not injure it unless very soft indeed. But a frost that will fasten it in the ground so that it can not be dug out will kill it. There is no need usually for covering against frost until three or four week after it has been put away, and the covering should be gradually applied and of a kind that will lie on lightly.

Value of Buttermilk.

If the value of buttermilk were better known it would be more used and less wasted, says an exchange. It is a laxative and aperient, invigorates the bowels and gives tone to the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is nutritious to the system. Thousands of people are suffering to-day with sepsis in the blood, from which proceed nervous headache, weak diaphragms, costiveness and even rheumatism and ague, who would be relieved in a very short time if they would drop their pork and stimulating diet and use only buttermilk, fruits and vegetables.

Pruning Peach Trees.

One half of all the new growth of the peach trees should be cut away when there is leisure before they start into growth in the spring. The object of this is two-fold. First it causes trees to grow more stocky and compact, and second, it thins out the fruit buds, thus preventing the tree from bearing too large crops of peaches, which is often the cause of their dying or being attacked by the yellows.

Plow Points.

The United States raises 74 per cent. of the corn grown in the world.

An ear of corn gathered in Union county, Dak., contained by actual count, 1,743 grains.

Bulletin No. 4, just issued by the Maine State Board of Agriculture, states that the apple crop is a full one, above the average everywhere.

There was incorporated Saturday, at the office of the New York secretary of State, the American Milk company of New York, capital $100,000.

The Unadilla Valley association, of New York, have now in quarantine 150 head of Dutch-Friesian cattle. They are all young, thrifty animals. They are all recorded in Holland.

The eminent botanist, De Candolla, gave the age of an elm at 335 years. The ages of some palms have been set down at from 600 to 700 years; that of an olive tree at 700 years, of a plane tree at 720, of a cedar at 800, of an oak at 1,500, of a yew at 2,880, of a taxolium at 4,000, and of a baobab tree at 5,000.

Some idea of the extent of the California canned goods trade, and capital invested, may be gained from the fact that the total pack of the Pacific coast in fruits and vegetables, including pie fruits, jams and jelnes, with a fair estimate of the tomato, quince and grape packs not yet completed, is 666,900 cases, 14,157,600 cans, or 37,318,000 pounds, and the cost of the pack $1,830,150.

News of the Week.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Sec. McCulloch says he does not deem it expedient to call any more bonds at present.

The estimated payments from the treasury the present month on of account pensions amount to $13,000,000.

The Vienna newspaper report that Minister Astor has resigned is emphatically denied at the State department at Washington.

The President has accepted the resignation of Judge Hezekiah G. Wells, of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and appointed Judge James Harlan, of Iowa, to succeed him as presiding judge of the court.

The department of state has directed United States consuls general in London and Paris to appoint medical examiners to inspect all vessels leaving English and French ports for this country, with a view to preventing the introduction of cholera.

The Supreme court of the United States have decided that that "where a prisoner is in the custody of a state court of competent jurisdiction, not illegally arrested, he cannot be taken from that jurisdiction and discharged by a court of the United States on a writ of habeas corpus merely because he is not guilty of the offense for which he is held."

The annual report of the lighthouse board contains full details of the work done during the last fiscal year. There were at the end of the year 322 lights on United States coasts, and 1,049 movable river lights in operation. The electric light at Hell Gate, New York harbor, established last month, is referred to as "the only one used in the lighthouse operations of any country for illuminating, as by artificial day-light, a narrow channel.

Dudley's Successor.

It is rumored that Deputy Commissioner Clark will be appointed commissioner of pensions to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Dudley. Mr. Clark, who hails from Rhode Island, has been deputy commissioner for many years and is thoroughly conversant with the bureau in all its details It is believed that his appointment will give general satisfaction.

The Washington Monument.

The Washington monument has reached a greater height than that of any other structure in the world, being 520 feet 10 inches above the floor of the monument. The next highest structure is the spire of the Cologne cathedral, which towers 515 feet above the floor of the building. It is estimated that it will take 25 working days to complete the monument, so there is no doubt of its being finished in time for dedication, February 22.

National Bank Charters.

The charters of 72 national banks, with an aggregate capital of over $189,000,000, will expire during the year 1885. This is more than one-third of the entire number of national banks in existence. From information already received from the comptroller of the currency it is expected a large majority of these banks will continue their existence either by extending their charters or by reorganizing under other titles. There are at present more national banks in existence, with a larger aggregate of capital, than ever before. The capital invested in national banks was increased about $15,000,000 during the year ended September 30, 1884.

Sec. Teller and the Indians.

Sec. Teller in his report will call the attention of congress to the fact that the Indians are asserting their right to give leases of their reservation to cattle herders and others. The secretary will hold that Indians only have a right to grant license for use of their land. In regard to the rumor that ex-Senators Chaffee and Tabor are endeavoring to secure a lease of the Crow reservation the secretary says that he has heard nothing of it. The secretary of the interior has requested the attorney general to bring suit against the Prairie cattle company, a foreign company organized under the laws of Scotland, which has illegally fenced in 38,500 acres of public domain.

Postoffice Statistics.

The annual report of the superintendent of the free delivery service shows an increase of five in the free-delivery postoffices and 210 more carriers than in the preceding year. The whole number of pieces handled by carriers aggregated 1,540,554,117, an increase of 215,916,416, or 16.30 per cent. Chicago comes next to New York in the number of pieces handled. The total cost of the service, including the pay of postoffice inspectors was $3,504,306, an increase of $310,800, or 10.42 per cent. over the expenditure of the preceding year. The average cost of handling each piece was 2.3 mills, a decrease of 0.1 mill, or 4.16 per cent. The average cost per carrier was $898, an increase of $38, or 4.51 per cent. The amount of postage collected on local matter was $4,777,484, an increase of $417,745, or 9.05 per cent., leaving an excess of receipts from postage over the cost for service of $1,273,378, an increase of $251,384, or 24.60 per cent. over the surplus for the preceding fiscal year.

Civil Service Examinations.

Examinations for applicants for the Departmental service in Washington have been arranged for December, for the West and South, as follows: Monday, December 1, Des Moines; Wednesday, 3, Omaha; Friday, 5, Denver; Friday, 12, San Francisco; Wednesday, 17, Los Angeles, Cal.; Monday, 22, Fort Worth; Wednesday, 24, San Antonio, and Saturday, 27, Houston. These examinations will be of two grades—"limited" and "general." The limited is for copyists at a salary of $200 to $900, and the general is for a clerkship at a salary of $1,000 and upwards. Persons desiring to make application and be examined at these examinations can obtain application blanks and a copy of the Civil Service law, rules and regulations of the postmaster at either of the places named, or of the Civil Service commission at Washington, and as in the last case there will not be time to admit of the application being forwarded to the commission and the notice of the application returned to the applicants, the application duly executed may be brought to the examination and delivered to the chief examiner

Gen. Swaim's Case.

The secretary of war has submitted to the President an opinion regarding the claim of Judge Advocate Gen. Swaim, that the court-martial ordered to try him is illegal for the reason that it should have been ordered by the general of the army instead of the President. The secretary says there is no question of the power of the President to appoint the court-martial, and that it is in accord with all precedents and decisions of courts on the subject. The chiefs of bureaus are all appointed by the President on recommendation of the secretary of war, and while they are subordinate to the general of the army, they are directly subject to the appointing power. Sec. Lincoln says the question has often been raised, and decision have uniformly been that the President has the power to appoint these court-martials. He does not regard it as a matter of great perplexity, and believes that the President will concur with his opinion There is no official record of Gen. Swaim's protest against any member of the court, as such protest would have to be made by way of challenge and be addressed to the court itself. The legal objections raised by the defense will undoubtedly be overruled and the court will convene on Saturday next as arranged.

The Swaim Court Martial.

The court-martial convened by direction of the President to try charges preferred against Judge Advocate General Swaim met Saturday morning. The following officers compose the detail of the court: Gens. Schofield, Terry, Miles, Rochester, Holabird and Newton; Cols. A. H. Smith, Andrews, Brooke, Bradley, Ayres and Black, with Maj. Gardner as judge advocate.

Gen. Swaim appeared before the court, accompanied by Judge Shellabarger, of this city, whom he introduced as one of his counsel, stating he would be assisted by Jere Wilson and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio. On opening court Gen. Swaim raised the question of jurisdiction. He presented a motion, stating, in substance, he appeared before the court, not assenting to its jurisdiction, but solely for the purpose of excepting to such jurisdiction, and praying the court to dismiss the charges and prosecution thereof for want of jurisdiction. It also stated that the accused, being an officer of the army of the United States, and Judge Advocate General of such army, of the rank of brigadier-general, his commander being the Lieutenant General of the army, the President is not empowered to appoint a court martial to try charges preferred against him, unless such charges are preferred by his commander, and that it appears from orders convening the court that it was appointed by the President by special order to try charges preferred by Maj. Scott, and not preferred by Gen. Swaim's commander. Following the presentation of this motion Judge Shellabarger addressed the court in support of the motion, and claimed the court was illegally constituted.

Grandmother Garfield Sick.

A week ago Grandma Garfield, mother of the late president, attended the funeral of her daughter at Solon. She being in feeble health, physicians advised her not to go, stables, including pie fruits, jams and jelnes, with a fair estimate of the tomato, quince and grape packs not yet completed, Upon her return she felt indisposed, and since has been growing rapidly worse. She lies at the home of Mrs. Garfield in Cleveland.

Queen Victoria Invites Everybody to Attend the Inventors' Exhibit.

It is officially announced, through the British Consulate at New York that the International Inventors' exhibition will be held in London, in 1885, under the patronage of the Queen, the president of the Prince of Wales, and management of an Executive Council composed of eminent Englishmen. It will be opened in May, at the Royal Horticultural gardens, South Kensington, and will remain open until the end of the year. In order that American inventions may occupy a prominent place in this universal exhibition, the latest date for receiving applications for space has been extended to December 31, 1884.

The exhibition will consist of two grand divisions, each of which will be sub-divided into groups and classes. The first division will be devoted to inventions, and will embrace apparatus, appliances, processes and products invented or brought into use since 1862, when the world's great fair was held in Crystal Palace. The object of this collection is to show the progress that has been made during the last quarter of a century in the application of scientific discoveries to the purposes of daily life. There is ample scope for the display of American ingenuity, as exhibits will not be limited to important mechanical appliances and utilization of natural products, but will include Yankee notions of all descriptions.

The second division will be devoted to music in all its branches, chiefly musical instruments invented since the beginning of the present century. Historical collections, musical instruments and of pictures representing musical subjects will form an incidental feature of the exhibit. Medals in gold, silver and bronze, and diplomas of honor will be awarded on the recommendation of juries.

Secretary of War.

The talk about appointing Gen. Hancock Secretary of War under the new regime has increased the ferment in army circles caused by the pushing of McClellan to the front for that office. Of the two Hancock would undoubtedly be far more preferable to the army officers generally. Hancock is a thorough and accomplished soldier, and no one can doubt that he would discharge the duties of Secretary of War intelligently and efficiently. The principal cloud upon the military horizon would be caused by the jealously Hancock has always entertained towards Phil Sheridan, now the Lieutenant-General of the army, because the latter "jumped" him during the war. If there is one thing more than another about which an army officer is sensitive and punctilious it is his rank. When the war broke out Hancock was captain of the Sixth infantry and Sheridan was a first lieutenant of the Fourth infantry. Hancock was made brigadier general of volunteers nearly a year before Sheridan, the latter being at the time colonel of the Second Michigan cavalry. Hancock was made brigadier general in the regular army August 12, 1864, and Sheridan August 20, 1864, the former still being ahead. Then the "jump" came. On account of Sheridan's distinguished services and great success in the Shenandoah valley, he was made a major general in the regular army November 8, 1864. Both had held that rank in the volunteer service since 1862. Hancock in November and Sheridan in December. Hancock did not reach that grade in the regular army till 1866. In 1869 Sheridan was promoted to lieutenant general, and last year succeeded Sherman to the command of the army. Hancock is still a major general, being the ranking officer of that grade, and, therefore, next below General Sheridan. As Secretary of War he would be "the boss," and over Sheridan at last. Gen. Hancock will be retired by reason of age in about three years.

The appointment, if offered, it would be necessary for him to resign his commission, which would prevent his retirement with rank and pay, except by special act of Congress. His friends here do not think he will do this.

Sensational Elopement.

The news dispatches a few days ago chronicled the elopement of Miss Metta Sherman, a young lady of Rochester, N. Y., with Jas. H. Doty, the son of the young lady's guardian. Miss Sherman is 19 years old, and her guardian is said to be holding $75,000 in hand cash, which will go to her on attaining her majority, and she will also inherit a large fortune upon the death of a Rochester uncle. Mr. Doty met Miss Sherman last Wednesday, and together they hurried to Chicago, where they were married on Thursday or Friday. Saturday morning they came to Milwaukee, and from here Mr. Doty telegraphed to Rochester for his wife's clothing. The young people spent Saturday and Sunday in Milwaukee, and on Monday afternoon left for St. Paul, where Mr. Doty makes his headquarters. He is a tall, dashing-looking blonde and is the commercial representative of a Springfield (Mass.) whip manufactory. The elopement, it is reported, caused a great sensation in Rochester. The couple, it is learned, will in the future reside in St. Paul. This will Mr. Doty's second matrimonial alliance.

It Was Her Time to Smile.

Ching Hee came to the Tombs Court, New York, on November 12, to complain that Sarah Stephens, a colored woman, had assaulted him at his laundry, at Mott and Spring streets. Three other Chinamen said they were not only witnesses of the assault but sufferers also.

Sarah is a big woman, with chubby cheeks, a large head, and a nervous affection that causes her to smile twice a minute. She said:

"I went into the laundry yesterday morning to get the wash. The boss handed me out my bundle and smiled. One of my smiles was due just about then, and the Chinaman took it to himself. He checked me under the chin. I hit him with a paper weight. The other Chinamen pitched in then, and I kind of doubled them up on the floor."

Justice White discharged Sarah, and warned Ching Hee not to chuck his customers under the chin.

A Notable Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Tyler, daughter of ex-Pres. Tyler, which took place on the 13th, in the cathedral in Richmond, Va., will be the first instance in the history of the church of Virginia of a Protestant being married in a Catholic church. Miss Tyler made special application to the pope to be allowed this privilege, and the matter was referred to Bishop Keane, who granted the request upon the ground that the lady, being the daughter of a president of the United States, bore the same relation to the church constituency that the nobility of Europe does to the common people.

Pearl Tyler, daughter of the late ex-Pres. Tyler, and Wm. Munford Ellis, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, were married Thursday evening in St. Peter's cathedral, Richmond, Bishop Keane officiating. The best people of the city packed the cathedral.

The Plenary Council.

There was no legislative session of the plenary council Thursday, services being held at the cathedral where requiem mass for previates was solemnized. At the end of the mass Archbishop Corrigan pronounced a eulogium. He enumerated a list of the deceased bishops, 42 in number. He alluded to the archbishops of Baltimore, Martin John Spalding and James Roosevelt Bargley; also to Archbishops Purcell, Odin, Perche, Henni, Pianchet and the great Hughes of New York. Among the bishops especially mentioned was Foley of Chicago, well known to all those present. The venerable Archbishop Kendrick was scarcely able to officiate at the ceremony, his feeble condition compelling him to pause several times whilst reciting the prayers. In the evening Miss Emily Harper gave a reception to the delegates from 6 to 10 o'clock.

The work of the plenary council Friday consisted of reports of several committees, and it is expected that some of the subjects will be voted upon Sunday next at the public session at the cathedral. All the proceedings in the public sessions are in the Latin language, while the discussions in the secret sessions are in English. There was a conference in the cathedral of the archbishops and bishops, at which the work of the week was reviewed, but nothing on particular subjects nor the conclusions reached were given to the public. At night at the cathedral Archbishop Stevens, of Oregon, preached on "Indian Missions." A meeting of the Catholic National Colonization association is called for Tuesday next.

A Diabolical Plot.

A Hempstead, Tex., dispatch of Friday says: About 1:30 o'clock this morning the north bound train on the Houston & Texas Central road was wrecked at Clear Creek Station, about two miles south of this place and as far as known ten people were killed outright and fifteen wounded, more or less dangerously. An investigation by the railroad authorities reveals that a diabolical plot was done by discharged employes and thieves in the vicinity who sought to wreck a freight train for spoils contained. Breaking into a section house, the wreckers obtained the necessary tools, and by pulling spikes and unfastening the fish plates, arranged for the rail to yield to pressure without entirely removing it. It happened that the passenger train having the right of way and being behind time, was first to reach the scene of the disaster. Striking the loosened rail the engine and tender got over easily, while the two baggage cars, the mail and express and two Pullman sleepers went over a thirty-foot embankment into the creek.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Unofficial returns from every county in Oregon give Blaine a plurality of 2,100.

Official returns from the Ninth Kentucky district show Wadsworth, Rep., elected to Congress over Powers, Dem., by 300 majority.

Carleton Hunt, of the First Louisiana district, will contest the election, on the ground of fraud.

The Democrats of Springwater, N. Y., cut down the Republican pole Wednesday night. They did the same trick eight years ago.

The official vote of Mississippi is—Cleveland, 78,547; Blaine, 42,774. Yazoo Democrats celebrated Cleveland's election Wednesday night.

Official vote of Arkansas: Cleveland, 73,960; Blaine, 51,544; Butler, 1,038. For chief justice—Cockrill, Dem., 72,854; Benjamin, Rep., 52,011.

A personal friend of Cleveland says the governor has directed his clerks to destroy, without showing to him, all letters making application for office.

Among the votes found in the returns of the Eleventh Assembly district of New York were one each for George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

D. B. Eaton, president of the Civil Service commission, does not apprehend that the Democrats will make any effort to repeal the Civil Service reform bill.

Official returns from all counties in Illinois except Cook, give Oglesby, Rep., for governor, 15,723 plurality. Unofficial returns from Cook give Oglesby about 300 plurality.

In Tennessee, Bates, Dem., has a majority for Governor of 6,000. The Democratic railroad commissioners were defeated. The Legislature is Democratic by a reduced majority. Cleveland's plurality is about 12,000. The Republicans elect three Congressmen out of ten—a gain of one.

Official returns received by the Secretary of State of New Hampshire give the following as the result of the vote in that state: Blaine, 43,166; Cleveland, 39,166; St. John, 1,573; Butler, 552; aggregate vote, 84,457; Blaine's plurality, 4,000; Blaine's majority, 1,875. Currier, Republican, for Governor, has a majority over all of 498.

In Marshall County, Ala., Republican tickets could only be obtained at two polling places. A ticket in Alabama has to be on unruled paper, three inches wide and seven inches long, or it is called illegal, unless it is a Democratic ticket. If it is Democratic it is counted. Alabama would go Republican if she could get a fair election.

Official returns from the 90 of the 99 counties in Iowa and the remainder closely estimated, give a Republican plurality of 18,742 over the Fusionists. This is a gain of over 16,000 over the Republican plurality last year, St. John's vote will probably reach nearly 25,000 in the state. There will be contests in the First and Sixth Congressional districts.

Official returns from 55 counties in Texas give the presidential vote as follows: Cleveland, 112,025; Blaine, 33,615; St. John, 1,348; Butler, 1,883; Lockwood, 5. The same counties gave Hancock, 82,736; Garfield, 28,227; Weaver, 13,685. The official vote thus far received shows 35 per cent. increase for Cleveland over Hancock, and 19 per cent. increase for Blaine over Garfield. There are still 115 unorganized and 56 unorganized counties of the state to hear from.

New York.

The State board of Canvassers meets at the Capitol Wednesday. The official returns have been received from only 40 of the 60 counties in the state, and the board will probably take a recess for a day in order to allow further returns to be received before proceeding with the canvass. If no changes are made the vote of the state will be: Cleveland, 593,103; Blaine, 561,998; St. John, 25,227; Butler, 16,875. This computation is on the head of the electoral ticket.

The board of canvassers completed the canvass of the 712 election districts of New York city Saturday evening. The First Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district, by error, returned 54 votes to Blaine electors. The number should have been 81. The Committee on Corrections will rectify the error, and report in favor of 81 votes. With that return in, the official vote of the lowest Democratic elector in the city is 133,157, and for the highest Republican elector 90,693, giving the lowest Cleveland elector a plurality of 43,064.

Connecticut.

Official returns show the Republican candidates for secretary of state, treasurer and comptroller have pluralities over the Democratic candidates of about 125 each. Waller, for governor, was the only one on the Democratic ticket getting a plurality. The legislature will have the choosing of the entire state ticket. The legislature is Republican.

Illinois.

The Chicago *News* has official returns on the vote for President from all counties except Cook (which includes Chicago), with a close estimate in the vote on Cook; the result is as follows: Blaine, 337,475; Cleveland, 312,349; Butler, 11,406; St. John, 11,731; Blaine's plurality, 25,116. The official canvass of the vote of Cook county will not be completed for several days.

Kansas.

Official returns from 62 out of 82 counties give Blaine, 121,400; Cleveland, 70,906; Butler, 11,468; St. John, 3,354; Blaine's plurality, 50,494. Martin, Rep., for governor, has a plurality in the counties enumerated of 28,088; the remainder of the state ticket 46,192. It is estimated full returns will give Blaine about 60,000 plurality.

Pennsylvania.

Official returns from all the counties except Sullivan, which is estimated at 350 plurality for Cleveland, give Blaine a plurality of 80,553. The Republicans will have a majority of 12 in the Senate and 81 in the House; majority on joint ballot, 93. The next congressional delegation will stand 20 Republicans and 8 Democrats, a Republican gain of 4.

Official Vote of Delaware.

Official vote of Delaware: Cleveland, 17,054; Blaine, 12,778; St. John, 55; Butler, 6. St. John and Butler electoral tickets were reported in Newcastle county only. The Temperance legislative vote was 1,549.

Missouri, Official.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 18.—Returns from all counties show Cleveland's vote 235,972; Fusion, 202,261; St. John, 1,506; Cleveland's plurality, 33,711. Marmaduke, for governor, Dem., 219,015; Ford, Fusion, 207,893; Brooks, Pro., 10,449; Marmaduke's plurality, 11,122; majority, 578.

A Close Shave in Michigan.

Returns from 52 counties show a plurality for the Blaine electors of 2,453, and for Algerof 3,039. The districts yet to hear from will materially increase these figures. The political complexion of the legislature is not yet fully determined. The composition of the senate may be considered settled, standing 18 Republicans to 14 Fusionists. In the house the Republicans will probably have a majority of one or two, although a tie is not unlikely. The Republicans will certainly have a majority on joint ballot.

Washington Territory.

The election is still doubtful. The chances favor Voorhees, Dem., for delegate to Congress. The only issue between the two parties was that railroad Democrats and disaffected Republicans demanded the forfeiture of the land grant which lapsed over seven years ago. They have probably won the fight. Voorhees's estimated majority is about 300.

McPherson's Latest Estimate.

McPherson, secretary of the Republican Congressional committee, says from the most authentic information he has been able to secure the next House of Representatives will consist of 182 Democrats, 141 Republicans, 1 Greenbacker (Brumm, Pa.) and 1 Fusionist (Weaver, Iowa.) Democratic majority over all, 39. As compared with the membership of the parties at the present House, this estimate shows a loss of 19 votes to the Democrats and four to the Independents, and a gain of 22 Republicans and one Fusion vote.

Not a Democratic Victory.

A very prominent Democrat of Washington, who served some years in the Senate, in talking of the cabinet question, said: "This is not a Democratic victory. It could not have been won by the Democrats alone. We owe the election of Cleveland and Hendricks to the Independent Republicans, and every rule of honesty and fair play demand their recognition. Nothing would be more unpopular than for us to proceed upon the assumption that it was a straight Democratic victory. Now as to the suggestion that the acceptance of position under Cleveland by prominent Independents would subject the latter to the suspicion of having made a bargain, or the other suggestion that Curtis, Schurz and their associates still profess to be Republicans, and therefore could not consistently go into a Democratic administration with all that we, as Democrats, have pothing to do. Our duty is to offer them a fitting recognition of their services, and if they decide to decline it then we will be at liberty to go ahead and select none but Democrats for position. It would be a blunder for us to to ignore the Independents and reformers who made the fight with us for reform, and just such a blunder as Edmunds and other Republicans who are making fun of Blaine, but still for the old party, hope to see us make."

An Interview with Mr. Blaine.

The Boston *Journal's* Augusta correspondent sends the following interview with Mr. Blaine: I asked Mr. Blaine what he thought would be the result of the count in New York, and he replied that he had no more means of knowing than the unborn child. He had, from the first, had no other desire than that a fair count should be made, and so far as he was concerned, he would be content with either result. Success would not elate him, and defeat would not depress him. He was engaged in congenial and profitable work, which has been interrupted by the campaign, and the deep regret that he would feel at a Democratic triumph would be altogether for his party, and the country, not for himself. "I lived too near the presidency in 1881," Mr. Blaine added, "and have too keen a sense of its burdens, its embarrassments, and perils, to be unduly anxious for the office."

To the inquiry how he accounted for the closeness of the election in New York, Mr. Blaine said: "Well, considering the loss by the bolt of Independent Republicans, and the far larger loss from the action of the Republican Prohibitionists, the wonder, at first sight, is that the Democrats did not carry the state by a large majority, as they confidently expected they would. This result was prevented by the great accessions to the Republican ranks of Irish and Irish-American voters and workingmen of all classes, who sustained me because of my advocacy of a protective tariff. They believe, and believe wisely, that free trade would reduce their wages."

"You really think, then," queried the reporter, "that you got a considerable Irish vote in New York?" "Oh, I had thousands upon thousands," replied Mr. Blaine, "and should have had many more but for the intolerant and utterly improper remark of Dr. Burchard, which was uttered everywhere to my prejudice, and in many places attributed to myself, though it was in the highest degree offensive and distasteful to me. But a lie, you know, travels very fast, and there was not time before election to overtake and correct that one, so I suffered for it."

I asked Mr. Blaine if he thought the Irish-American vote was organized at all, or had competent leaders. "Yes," said he, "I was deeply impressed by the ability, the earnestness, and the sincerity of those whom I met. There, for instance, is Patrick Ford, of the *Irish World*. He is a man of the most unselfish devotion to any cause he espouses,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britian.

The trial of Frederick T. Allen, vice-president of the Young Ireland society, arrested last week on a charge of treasonable language in Dublin Tuesday. Allen was cheered while entering court. Healy, member of Parliament, appeared for Allen. He demanded that letters which Allen had written the Fenian headquarters at Paris, giving details of the Fenian organization in Ireland, should be marked so as to prevent the possibility of any additions or abstractions being made. Counsel for the Crown protested against the innuendo implied in this demand. The magistrate ordered the documents marked, and reproved Healy for his intemperate remarks.

At a mass meeting at Stornoway, Scotland, resolutions were passed condemning the action of the authorities in sending police to Skye, and thousands offered themselves as volunteers to go to Skye and assist the crofters. Collisions between the police and the crofters of Skye are feared.

BELLIGERENT LIMERICK.

The corporation of the city of Limerick, by an overwhelming majority, refused to pay any attention to the second writ for the extra police tax. They also passed a resolution denouncing the government for the appointment of George Bolton as crown solicitor of Ireland.

In the British Commons Thursday, Hartington, secretary of state for war, moved the appropriation of £1,000,000 for the Nile expedition. He explained that the object of the expedition was to accomplish the relief of Gordon, but said Lord Wolseley was not precluded by the terms of his instructions from establishing a settled government over Khartoum and surrounding districts.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, the franchise bill passed its first reading. The bill will be read the second time Tuesday next.

NOTES.

At a meeting of the crofters of the Isle of Skye, it was unanimously resolved to offer no resistance to the police, even though they made many arrests.

A severe shock of earthquake accompanied with a terrific explosive report occurred Friday night at Clitheroe, Lancashire, and about 25 miles from Manchester. The shock threw down horses in the streets and caused great consternation and excitement.

THE CABLES.

Shares of the Anglo-Cable company have advanced in London. Rumors are afloat to the effect that there is some difficulty in the working of the Bennett-Mackay cables.

FAILURE AND SUICIDE.

A report is circulated in London that a certain stock broker, name not given, has committed suicide, owing to losses in Mexican railway securities. It is thought probable that certain failures will be announced to-morrow.

PARLIAMENT.

The London *News* says there will be no dissolution of Parliament this year.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Right Hon. George J. Shaw Lefvre has been appointed to succeed the late Henry Fawcett as postmaster-general of England.

AFGHANISTAN.

The latest advices from Afghanistan state that the British Afghan frontier commission had arrived at Pulkhatun, an important town on the right bank of the river Harirurah, towards Herat. They found a Russian picquet camp across the river from the city, close to the bridge. Strong protests were at once lodged with the Russian commander against the presence of the picquets. The Russian commission is not expected to arrive before January. It is supposed that the Russians have pushed on to Pulkhatun in order to obtain the advantage of actual possession in the coming negotiations. The Afghans consider that Pulkhatun belongs to the Ameer, and are greatly excited at the presence of the Russians.

THE SOUDAN.

Advices from Dongola state that the rebels returned in great force to Amderman, 20 days ago. This place is only a short distance from Khartoum, on the west bank of the White Nile. Gordon sent two steamers to shell them out, but the attempt was unsuccessful. The rebels returned the fire of the steamers vigorously with Krupp cannon, and with such execution that the gunlle of one of the steamers was so disabled, thereupon both returned to Khartoum.

Africa.

PENAL SETTLEMENT.

It is reported that the Austrian government has decided to establish a penal settlements on the coast of Africa.

Australia.

Australian advices of the 14th state that the British commodore of the Australian station, in accordance with instruction of the British government given some time ago had proceeded to New Guinea, and November 6, with great ceremony, proclaimed a British protectorate over a part of that island. The protectorate covers the southern coast eastward of the 141st. meridian, east longitude and includes the islands adjacent to Southern New Guinea. Settlement in the protectorate is not permitted at present.

Central America.

Peace has been restored in Candinamarca and Santander, owing to the active intervention of the federal government. Guadnas was captured by rebels, who subsequently laid down their arms. It was a scene of many atrocities. A picket of 25 men who had defended the schoolhouse for five hours were slaughtered after surrendering. The body of their commander was subsequently exposed to the most terrible indignities. On the following day a number of houses were sacked and several burned. Numerous assassinations of a fearful and cowardly character were perpetrated. One is thus described: On the 5th, Lazaro Angulo was murdered at Raizal, under circumstances which would shock savages of the worst classes. They seized him and tied his arms together, and then put he him on a horse, when he was immediately shot from behind; when he fell a horde fell upon him, gouged his eyes out, broke the joints of his legs, broke his nose, chinbones, and almost chopped him to pieces.

Launches, tugs, dredges, excavators, material and men continues to arrive in quantities and numbers for the canal. Work continues with activity; new contracts are daily being given out, and during the coming dry season 50,000 men will be employed along 47 miles of the work.

The Panama railroad is in excellent working condition at present.

The *Diario*, the official paper of San Salvador, says a mob of 200 men assailed the houses of Jesus Morales, Thomas Padilla and Capt. Peache, in Nahuizalco, in the department of Sonesnate, and murdered them all, together with the wives and children of the two first mentioned. Subsequently they murdered the police captain and several others. The victims who perished number fourteen. The houses of Parejo, Padilla and Pancho were burned. The crimes were committed owing to a dispute as to the proprietorship of lands.

Germany.

Bismarck, in his speech at the opening of the Congo conference in Berlin, Saturday, alluded in general terms to the high benefit and pacific terms of the conference. He said it had for its object the solution of three main questions; first, free navigation with the freedom of trade on the Congo; second, free navigation on the Niger; third, the formalities of the annexation of territory to be discovered in the continent of Africa. This constituted the positive aim of the conference.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE.

The subject for discussion at the Congo conference to day was the freedom of trade and navigation of the Congo. Count Hatzfeldt, whom Prince William invited the delegates to the conference to dine at the palace Saturday.

Egypt.

The London *Morning Post's* Dongola dispatch of Friday states that Gen. Wolseley has a letter from Gen. Gordon, dated November 4, confirming the massacre of Cols. Stewart and Power and Mr. Herbin. Gen. Gordon says he is still able to hold out against the Mahdi.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The English government has issued deficiency estimates with reference to the cost of the Nile expedition. The army will require £1,000,000 more than previously estimated, and the navy £264,000. For the Bechuava expedition the government estimates that £375,000 will be required by the army and £5,000 by the navy.

THE NILE.

Reports from up the Nile show that the Canadian boatmen are experiencing more difficulty in getting boats up the cataracts than they anticipated. The muddiness of the water prevents them from seeing the rocks. The difficulty at Dal cataract, however, is diminishing, and the British rate of progress is likely to increase.

A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's Telegram company, London, says a letter from Gen. Gordon has been received, dated Khartoum, November 4, addressed to Gen. Wolseley. This letter says the steamers which bore Cols. Stewart and Power and Herbin, French consul, and some Greeks left Khartoum September 10. Hansel and Lemoles are safe at Khartoum. Gen. Gordon received a letter through Major Kitchener from his sister, from Sir Samuel Baker, and from Henry M. Stanley.

China.

Dispatches from Admiral Courbet, dated Kelung, admit numerous losses officially to ten in a party. It is believed the Chinese infected their buildings.

A Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs he has learned from European sources, dated Haishong, Oct. 30, that the Annamite auxiliaries of the French army had beheaded 500 Chinese prisoners. Losses of the French the last few weeks were 500 men.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The French casualties in the fight on the Tamsui road last week were trifling. The French have captured the Chinese gun boat Feiboo.

GEN. WOLSELEY.

Gen. Wolseley has left Dongola in a pinnace to inspect the depots and hasten the advance of troops.

KHARTOUM THREATENED.

A dispatch from the Mudir of Dongola says that a man who has just reached there from Khartoum, reports that the Mahdi has established at Amderman, on the western bank of the White Nile, a few miles below Khartoum. Egyptian soldiers stationed there are being compelled to retreat to Khartoum. The Mudir asks for more ammunition; he has only 192,000 cartridges.

GEN. GORDON.

The British government believe that Ferry's dispatches alleging the killing of Gen. Gordon are the revival of an old rumor, current some days ago.

Prime Minister Ferry communicated dispatches to the French cabinet, from which it would appear that Gordon was murdered while passing from Khartoum to Berber.

FALL OF TAMSUI.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the London *Times* states that rumors of the fall of Tamsui are current in that city.

TORPEDOES.

The British government has sent 200 tons of torpedoes to protect coaling stations in China.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Chinese government has arranged for English and American vessels to run the French blockade of the Island of Formosa. Thirteen Germans, who have been engaged as officers for the Chinese army, have arrived at Tientsien; 43 more are expected. Thirty thousand Chinese soldiers crossed to Yougtse river, going southward near Poyang during the month of October. All boats in that neighborhood are now impressed into the service of the authorities for use in conveying troops across the stream. The Chinese have left a channel only 250 feet wide over Woosung bar."

Canada.

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is increasing to an alarming extent at Montreal, and typhoid prevails also. The doctors attribute both epidemics to defective city drainage.

The schooner La Victoire capsized near Pilgrims Tuesday. None of the seven persons aboard when she left Quebec have reached their destination, and are supposed to have been drowned.

INTERNATIONAL PARK.

Sir Alexander Campbell, representing the Dominion, held a conference in Toronto with Hon. Mr. Mowat, premier of Ontario, as to the steps to be taken for expropriating all territory on the Canadian side of the river between suspension bridge and Street's islands, proposed to be set apart as the Canadian portion of an international park, that is to include Niagara Falls. It is said a favorable understanding was arrived at, and that it will not be long before the scheme inaugurated by Lord Dufferin will be an accomplished and international fact.

SMALL-POX AND MUTINY.

The steamship Scotland, from London, which arrived at Quebec Thursday, had an eventful passage. She left London last week with a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal and five passengers. Among the hands were eighteen cattlemen. After the ship had been a few days at sea, one of these men was taken down with small-pox of a modified form. The captain promptly had him isolated, and one of his companions was told off to wait upon him. The disease did not spread, and the man and attendant were landed at the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, where the ship was twice thoroughly fumigated, and the clothing burned. On the arrival of the vessel there the physicians ordered another fumigation of the ship and allowed her to proceed to Montreal. No one was permitted to land. Some days ago the cattle men became mutinous and broke into the mess and storerooms, appropriating liquors and creating consternation generally. Their insubordination was of short duration, as six of the ringleaders were promptly placed in irons and will now have to face Montreal justice for their conduct.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Immigration returns for October show 11,718 arrivals in Canada, of whom 7,618 were settlers and 4,100 passengers going through Canada to the states. Total arrivals since January 1, 138,586, of whom 80,510 were settlers and 57,876 passengers through to the states. Last year during the corresponding period the total arrivals were 163,485, of whom 97,550 were arrivals of persons who settled in Canada, and 65,935 were arrivals of persons passing through Canada to the states.

France.

The Tribunal at Paris has proclaimed the absolute dissolution of marriage of Patti and Caux.

A detachment of troops has been dispatched to Monteau des Mines, France, to restore order, as notices have been posted there by anarchists threatening the authorities and further vengeance.

ANTI-PROTECTIONISTS.

An anti-Protectionist league has been formed in Paris, whose purpose will be to oppose the proposed duties on food imports. Meline, minister of agriculture, is in favor of a duty of two francs per centner on cereals, instead of four francs, as proposed.

Spain.

The Madrid papers state that the treaty with the United States provides that sugars to the number of sixteen be admitted by American free of duty, but that tobacco from the Philippines be subject to a moderate duty.

At a cabinet council in Madrid, Thursday, the minister of foreign affairs announced the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between America and the Spanish West Indies. He stated that a few unimportant questions pertaining to sugar and cereals were still open, but they were not likely to interfere with the final adoption of the treaty.

Cholera.

Another case of cholera has appeared at Buenos Ayres, causing great alarm. The strictest quarantine will be observed on all vessels coming from France. Italian steamers are expected soon, but they will not be allowed to enter the port. The press censures the agent of the Italian line and all others who have tried to evade the sanitary laws.

There was a heavy frost in Paris Sunday night, and reports concerning the cholera epidemic are growing more favorable.

There were 44 deaths from cholera in Paris yesterday. In the twelve hours ending at noon to-day there were only four deaths in the hospitals, and none outside.

There were 56 deaths from cholera in Paris Monday. All but 11 occurred in the hospitals. In 12 hours ending at noon to-day there were 20 deaths, 15 in hospitals, and 5 outside.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Five cases of cholera occurred Thursday among employes in the office of the Paris newspaper *Moniteur Universal*. One of the cases, a printer, died almost instantly. The Commissary of police took the patient from his dirty lodging house, and had no sooner placed him in an ambulance than the poor fellow died. The commissary refused to allow the body to be returned to his lodgings, and the commissary took it to one of the hospitals, and then to the morgue; both institutions refused to receive the body, and the commissary was obliged to return it to his lodgings in spite of the landlord's objections. It is expected that the Orleans princes will make a large donation fund for the relief of cholera-suffrers.

The continued cold weather is exercising a favorable effect on the rate of mortality, which does not exceed one in 50,000. The ravages of the epidemic are trivial compared with those of typhoid fever. The epidemic shows it is, if any, effect upon the pleasure-seeking proclivities of the people. The theatres and other places of amusement are filled every night. It is known that the deadly disease made large ravages among soldiers in garrison, but military officers publish no returns, and refuse all information. The West End is still healthy, but is comparatively deserted; most of the residents of that quarter have fled.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at Barcelona; two proved fatal. Nine cases, two fatal, have occurred in the Province of Valencia.

Italy.

At Consistory Thursday the Pope recognized the new incumbents of the bishopries of Punta Arenas, Helena, Montana, Van Couver, Manchester and Covington.

A. D. Sly, who robbed the American Express company in St. Joseph, Mo., a few ages, of $10,850, pleaded guilty to embezzlement and grand larceny, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Isaac Henderson, associated with William Cullen Bryant in the ownership of the New York *Evening Post*, died Thursday, aged 71.

Frederick H. Hamlin, deputy commissioner of public works in New York, the son of a famous merchant, died from lockjaw, caused by leaping from a buggy in Lexington avenue.

Frank Cooper, said to be one of the leading dry goods merchants of Peoria, Ill., worth $100,000, has been sued by his wife in Chicago for divorce on the ground of cruelty and unfaithfulness.

An old negro named Johnson, living near Clinton, Miss., cut his throat Saturday because of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. He will probably die. He says he preferred death to slavery.

Officer James Hendrick shot and killed Peter McMurray, colored, at Louisville, Wednesday night. McMurray resisted arrest and was beating the officer with his own club, when he was shot.

The 18th annual session of the National Grange convened in the Senate chamber at the State Capitol, Nashville, Wednesday. J. J. Wood, worthy master, presided. Delegates from nearly all the states were present.

In the county Probate court at Plymouth, Mass., the first account of the executors of the will of Charles G. Stratton (Tom Thumb) was presented for probate. It shows a balance, after all debts and expenses are paid, of $16,431.

A Union Pacific director is quoted as saying that it is proposed to issue second collateral bonds, say $5,000,000 to $7,500,000, to take up the floating debt of the company. Frye, Adams denies that it is intended to issue any bonds.

A Chicago baker found a body in his oven, Saturday morning. He had started the fire, when the child's cries attracted his attention. The child was in a basket, and was nestly dressed. It was taken to the Foundling's home.

A handsome monument erected to commemorate the battle of Monmouth in 1778, was unveiled Thursday at Freehold, N. J., 35,000 persons being present. Every house and store in town, and the five public buildings were elaborately decorated.

New York aldermen granted the surface railroad company permission to build a road on Broadway from the Battery to Fifteenth street, the cars to pay into the city treasury annually three per cent. of its gross receipts. The amount of $40,000 a year is guaranteed.

Monsignor Capel delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Club of New York an abridgement of his address on "Patriotism," as given at the cathedral ten days ago. In the course of his remarks, he said it was the bad side of our elections that showed our attempts to pull down the character of the men who were to rule us.

The lecture and publication bureau of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in session at Baltimore, resolved to send total abstinence speakers to all parts of America to enlist Catholics in a total abstinence movement. In the evening a public temperance meeting was held. Bishop Ireland and Father Cleary made addresses.

In the hearing of the Storey will case at Chicago, Judge Trumbull, counsel for Mrs. Storey, at the request of the court, produced a will substituting the present one, by which the entire estate, including the *Times*, was bequeathed to the widow, but the provision she was not to marry again was not made a clause of the will, as is the case in the latest will.

Diphtheria has again broken out among the pupils in one of the public schools of Chicago, and several fatal cases have already been reported. Health department officers are considering the advisability of closing the schools. The health commissioner declares that the disease is certainly epidemic in the city. One family is reported as having lost six children out of seven in the past two weeks.

The murderer of John Atkins was captured Wednesday near Saylesville, Wis. The murder was committed last Saturday by a supposed tramp, but proves to have been done by George, son of Hiram Colgrove, justice of peace at Mukwonago. The murderer is now in jail. Lynching is threatened. The prisoner admits the shooting, and his plea of self defense is not substantiated.

The Phi Delta Theta fraternity is holding a large and enthusiastic national convention in Nashville, 49 active and eight alumni chapters being represented. Wednesday the delegates visited Vanderbilt university in a body and were cordially received by by the faculty and kindly shown through the various buildings and over the beautiful campus by President Phis. At night literary exercises were held in the hall of representatives at the capitol. The large and cultured audience present seemed highly pleased with the programme, which consisted of an ovation by Hon. J. F. Phillips, of Missouri, a poem by W. Augustus C. Jones, of Chicago, a prophecy by George Bryan, of Richmond, Va., and an address by the historian of the fraternity, A. A. Stearns, of Cleveland.

A Dynamite Explosion.

On Thursday of last week, shortly after 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of Toledo and Northwestern Ohio experienced a severe shaking up. A heavy but dull report followed by a decided movement of the earth and shaking of houses, led people to believe that something unearthly had occurred. An investigation located the cause of the disturbance about three miles south of Toledo, and the cause as Rummel Bros. powder mills and magazines. It seems that a workman had moved a keg of dynamite in close proximity to a coal stove. The heat had set the tub on fire which soon burned through and communicated to the explosive within. An explosion followed and the concussion was sufficient to set off the dynamite in the magazine which contained nearly 20,000 pounds of the powerful stuff. The buildings were blown into atoms, trees were uprooted, neighboring houses ruined, and a general havoc created.

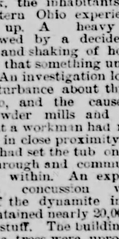
At the time of the explosion, there were five men at work in the different buildings, but wonderful to relate, all escaped with their lives, though one was badly injured and another suffered the fracture of his collar bone. The total loss on buildings, machinery and stock is estimated at $10,000.

The shock caused by the explosion extended as far east as Cleveland, 150 miles, as far north as Adrian, Mich., and equal distances north and south. In fact it was an explosion for Northwestern Ohio and not for Lucas county alone.

A Wonderful Discovery—A Lake as Large as Lake Superior—All Kinds of Fish and Animals, and a Delightful Climate.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—F. H. Bigrell, of this city, who left June last in command of the transport expedition to lake Mistassini, has returned. He gives a few particulars taken en route. The party with great difficuly reached Provinces, the northern boundary on Height of Land; they then crossed into Rupert's Land, and at a distances of 360 miles from lake St. John they reached the southwestern extremity of the great lake Mistassini. He states the general trend of the lake, as far as known, is from southwest to northeast, stretching away from Foam Bay and Height of Land in the southwest to an unknown distance towards East Maine and Labrador. The waters swarm with fish of all kinds, and furbearing animals are abundant. The climate is agreeable and suitable for agricultural purposes. It is stated that the Hudson Bay company have had their agency there for upwards of 100 years, but have held it secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed. It is supposed to be as large as lake Superior.

ROYAL



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The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1884. }

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,262,000
Specie, increase	2,187,000
Legal tenders, increase	3,182,000
Deposits, increase	8,277,000
Circulation, decrease	558,000
Reserve, decrease	2,289,400

The banks hold $37,484,000 in excess of legal requirements.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 1@1½ ₰ cent. Bar silver, 108. Stocks strong and higher during the past hour, and at present writing the market is within a fraction of the highest point of the day.

Government bonds—3s. 101; 4½s, 113¾; 4s, 121⅝; Pacific 6s, of '95, 126.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
4½'s coupons	113¾	113⅝
4's coupons	121⅝	121⅞
3's registered	101	100⅝
Pacific 6's, '95	126	126

TRADE.

The past week has shown no increased activity in most departments of trade. Dry goods have shown a little more activity, but aside from these trade has been slow.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No 2 Red wheat was recorded at 67c in this market; on Wednesday it noted 66¾c; on Thursday it rose to 68c; on Friday it was a shade higher at 69c; on Saturday it stood at 69c, and on Monday the price was 69¼c, exhibiting an improvement during the week of 1¼c.

At the beginning of the past week the markets for wheat were weak, but they subsequently showed more strength at an advance. On Monday, however, weakness again set in, and at the close of the day a weak tone prevailed. Considering the large crop of wheat harvested this year the receipts are light at present. Farmers in the winter wheat sections do not sell freely at present prices, yet the amount of wheat placed upon the market has been more than equal to the demand. In Minnesota and Dakota the wheat raisers are holding for higher prices, so that the receipts of spring wheat are less than anticipated. The outlook is that we shall have dull markets until after the holidays. There may be a gradual advance in prices, but not a sharp one. The fact that the movement of wheat from Russia is diminishing, that Australia, British India and Chili are sending forward only moderate quantities of wheat, and that there will be about four millions acres less winter wheat to harvest in 1885 than in 1884 will no doubt have the effect to prevent wheat from going lower than at present. Wheat for December and January delivery advanced about 1c from within the past week, and is not likely to snow a decline during the coming week, at the close. The condition seems favorable to a fairly good tone at the latter part of the week. Corn has sold only to a small extent for cash in this market, and futures have been almost neglected. Low grades have sold to a small extent. New crop corn has come to market in very small quantities. The tendency of prices is downward.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a light market for Cash wheat at steady but lower prices.

Sales No 2 Red Wheat	to-day	9,500
" " "	yesterday	14,000

No 2 Red Lake Shore cash and to arrive, 1c off at 79c; No 3 soft Red Wheat, 70c, Lake Shore.

For future delivery No 2 Red wheat sold briskly for January and May delivery. Prices lower, closed weak.

	Nov. bu.	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar. bu.
Sales to-day	....	20000	325000	130000	....
" yesterday	....	24000	178000	33000	....

Seller December, 67¼@67¾c, latter to close, 1¼c decline; seller January, 69⅜c, rose 1 @ 70c and closed at 69⅝c, 1¼c down; seller May, 77¼, went up to 77⅝c, and receded to 77c, 1½c off.

Cash corn—Small sales; prices steady.

Sales cash corn to-day	6,000
" " " yesterday	20,500

No 2 corn, 41c; rejected corn, 39c; new high mixed corn, 40c.

For future delivery a sale of year corn was made at 38c, ½c decline.

Oats—None sold.

Clover Seed—Sales 100 bags. Mammoth seed, $4 60; seller December, $4 57½.

General Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—Wheat—Market steady; cash, 58¾@59c; December, 59¾c bid, 61⅝c asked; January, 53⅝c bid; 54c asked. Corn—Weaker; cash, 31½@31⅝c; December, first half, 26½c bid; 27¼c asked; year, 26¼c; January, —c; May, 28¼c. Oats—Nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 2, 70¼c; November, 70¼c; December, 71⅛c; January, 72c. Corn dull and nominal; No 2, —c. Oats tame; No. 2 white, 35¾c. Rye easier; No. 1, 58¾c. Barley weak; No. 2, 52¾c; extra No 3, 45¾c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—Oil—Market dull and not much doing; opened at 83½c, advanced to 79½c, and broke to 73½c at 1 o'clock. Futher dispatches report a large production declining at the rate 400 bbls per hour. The latest gauge of the principal wells are as follows: Fisher No. 2, 107 bbls; Fisher No 6, 60 bbls; Armstrong, 88 bbls; Greenlee, 82 bbls; Connors, 30 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Flour dull and lower; family, $3 10@3 60; fancy, $3 75@4 00. Wheat dull and drooping; No 2 Red at 75@77c. Corn dull and lower; No 3 mixed, 33c. Oats firm at 28½c. Rye quiet at 54c. Barley irregular; extra No 3 spring at 51@58c. Pork dull at $12 75. Lard dull and lower at $7 05. Bulk meats and bacon dull and drooping. Whisky steady at 111c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Wheat closed steady; 71¾c cash and November; 72¾c asked December; 73¾@73⅞c January; 74½c February; 79¾c May. Corn quiet; 42¾c asked November; 33¾ asked December; 27¾c asked the year; 25¼c January; 25½c asked February; 28½c asked May. Oats dull; 25¾c November; 25¾c December; 25½c the year; 28½c May. Rye firm er at 51c. Barley nominally at 60c. Flax seed at 143c. Whisky at 113c. Pork lower; $11 07½ the year; $11 17½ January; $11 37½ February; Lard easy; $6 90 cash and December; $6 80 January; $6 80½ February; $6 95 March.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Flour—Sales, 11,000 bbls market dull and weaker. Wheat—Market opened a shade lower; afterwards advanced ½@¾c on moderate speculative business; sales, 256,000 bu No 2 Red, December, 79⅝@80¾c; 896,000 bu do January, 83⅜@84¼c; 408,000 bu do February, 84⅝@85¼c; 40,000 do March, 86⅞@87⅝c; 128,000 do May, 91⅝@91¾c. Corn—Market 1@1¼c higher, moderately active; mixed western, spot, 49@53½c; futures, 46¾@51½c; sales, 381,000 bu. Oats—Market quiet; western, 33@36c; sales, 65,000 bu. Beef quiet and steady; new extra mess, $12. Pork dull and weak; new mess, $14. Lard dull and easier; steam rendered at $7 45@. Butter steady and quiet; western at 9@33c. Cheese steady at 13@13½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm. Rice firm. Coffee steady. Freights firm. Turpentine steady at 31½c. Rosin dull at $1 20@1 27½. Tallow steady at 6¼c for wes'ern. Eggs firm at 30@29c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Market inactive; receipts, 3,500 head; prime, $6 25@7 00; good, $5 50@6 00; medium, $4 50@5 25; common, $3 00@4 25. Sheep—Fair demand; receipts, 14,000 head; prime, $4 25@4 50; good, $3 75@4 00; medium, $2 75@4 50; common, $1 50@2 50 ₰ head; lambs, $5 00@6 00. Hogs—Fair demand; receipts, 6,000 head; selling at $6 00@7 25.

KANSAS CITY, Nov 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; market dull and weak for rangers; exports, $6 00@6 35; good to choice shipping, $5 50@5 90; common to medium, $5 00@5 40; feeders, $3 75@4 80; cows, $2 60@3 30; grass Texas steers, $3 20@3 75; Colorado half-breeds, $3 50@4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,600 head; opened higher but closed lower; sales ranged from $3 55 to $3 70; bulk, $3 65@3 70; mainly, $4 30@4 40. Sheep—Receipts, 415 head; nominally unchanged; fair to good, $3 00@3 25.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Market slow; tops unchanged; ½@¾c lower; very best, $5 25@5 50; first quality, $4 50@5 00; medium, $3 00@4 25; ordinary, $2 75@3 00; most sales at $3 50@5 50. Receipts, 3,719 head; sales, 2,063 head. Swine—Full supply and market moderate and in good demand; receipts, 1,700 head; sales at $5 75@6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,933 head; sheep, $2 00@4 00; lambs, $3 00@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Flour weak; Ohio, $3 75@4 50; Indiana, $3 75@4 50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois, $3 87½@4 75; winter patent, $4 50@5 30; Minnesota, $3 75@4 75; do patent $5 @5 75; rye flour firm at $3 50@4 75. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, November, in grain depot, 78¾@79c. Corn—Market unsettled; No. 3 low mixed, new western, 48c; steamer, mixed, 50@52c; steamer yellow, —c; No 2 white, new, 49c; sail mixed and yellow, new, 49@c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 34c; No 3 mixed, 31c; No 1 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100 head; market firm for fat cattle; fair to good native shipping steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $5 10@5 50; medium to good butcher steers, from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 40@4 60; feeders and stockers, $3 25@4 25; cows and heifers, $3 75@4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; market dull for common stock at $2 25@3 30; for best grades; sheep from 110 to 131 lbs, $4@4 80; good to choice western lambs, $3 60@4 60; Canada lambs, $4 75@4 90. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market in fair demand; good to choice Yorkers, $4 40@4 50; mostly $4 50; butchers' grades dull at $4 30@4 35; mainly at $4 30; pigs, $4 20@4 35.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Hogs—Receipts so-day, 25,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market opened 5c higher and closed weak; heavy grades $4 00@4 30; lights, $4 25@4 70; mixed, $4 30@4 55. Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market quiet and a shade lower; choice to fancy, $6 10@6 70; shippers, $4@5 80. Texas, $2 15@4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market quiet; 1000 Nebraska sheep sold at $1 80; inferior na $1 per head; common to good, $2@3 90 per cwt; lambs, $4 50.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Market slow; receipts, 1,641 head; shipments, 1,398 head; prime, $5 75@6 00; fair to good, $4 75@5 25; common, $4 00@4 50. Hogs—Market slow; receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 4,700 head; Philadelphias, $4 50@4 70; best Yorkers, $4 25@4 40; common Yorkers, $4 00. Sheep—Market slow and unchanged; prime, $3 75@4 25; fair to good, $3 00@3 35; common, $2 00@1 50; receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Beeves—Receipts, 5,933 head, including 80 carloads for exportation, making 14,700 head for the week; market dull, weak and lower; inferior to prime native steers, $4 90@6 30 ₰ cwt live weight; extra and fancy do, $6 40@6 75; fair Colorado cattle, $4 40; ordinary Texas do, $3 20@4 12; exporters paid $5 75@5 90 for good natives. Sheep—Receipts, 16,500 head, making 42,500 head for the week; choice stock scarce and market a trifle firmer; inferior and common slow; exports, $2 50@5 00, sheep; $4 25@5 75, lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 21,500 head, making 49,100 head for the week; market nearly nominal at $4 50@5 40.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Hogs—Market weak; common and light, $3 50@4 45; packing and butchers', $4 30@4 60. Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 1,600 head.

Cattle—Receipts not large; light demand; common, $1 50@2 50; fair to medium, $2 75@3 75; good to choice butcher grades, $3 90@4 15; some extra, $4 85; good to choice cows, $4 00@4 50; good to choice heifers, $4 25@4 75; common to fair shippers, $4 50@5 50; good to extra, $5 65@6 25; common to fair oxen $2 50@3 20; good to choice, $3 50@4 75; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 50; some extra, $4 75@5 00; some light yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 50. Sheep—Receipts liberal; prices steady; common to fair, $2 25@3 00; good to choice, $3 25@3 75; some extra wethers, $4 00@4 25; stock sheep dull at $2 50@3 25 for wethers; $2 25@3 00 for ewes, and $1 50@2 50 for culls. Lambs—Receipts light; market fair; common to fair, $3 25@4 00; good to choice, $4 25@4 75; some extra, $5 00.

Wool Market.

The Boston Wool Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co. says: The wool market has been very dull and unsatisfactory the past week, the smallest business we have had to report for some six months. Quite a number of manufacturers have been looking around, particularly during the closing days of the week, but they were not in the humor of buying wool to any extent except at very low prices, while holders feel that the article is low enough and has reached a point where further concessions are out of the question.

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